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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1909 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
15th May	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6810		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9651
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7913		
7th Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9609
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6670		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS — Carefully selected.

HANDBOOK — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT,

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,283	M. Daboovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	24th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS,

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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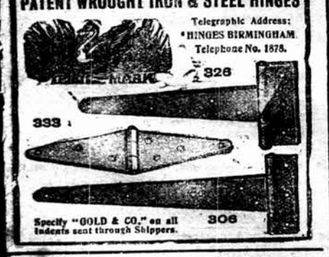

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via.
BUMBA	1,695	Mon 17th May	11 a.m. P D & Co
KOLA	1,205	Thur 20th May	9 a.m. Ostch Mandvie
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 21st May	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Ostch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. MADURA," 1,936 tons, 17th May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingh, Bahrein and Bushire,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly)

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuwait, Mahomera and Fuseh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about 22nd May,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,523	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Beyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	21st May 1909.
NERA	5,523	Marlin	13th June 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD.
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 190

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 838; 2nd Class Rs. 540 (Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons:	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT;
No. 69 HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons:	Capt.	To Sail about
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Muhlbauer	21st May

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,
For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th April, 1908.

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No trouble for the cook.
No difficulty in baking.
No leavings at the table.
No wonder when

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)

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Use one part of 'Paisley Flour' to eight parts of ordinary flour.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point,)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.),

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received a 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

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Now is the time to order.

MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF APRONS.
MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF COVERS.
CARRIAGE WATERPROOF APRONS.
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APRONS, COVERS, &c., made in LEATHER.
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GENUINE WILLESDEN CANVAS
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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

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YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

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POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
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MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
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"His Subjects"
ARE SERVED ALIKE WITH
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Try our noted
JAMS AND JELLIES,
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BOTTLED TART FRUITS
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FRUITS IN SYRUP,
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LEMON SQUASH.

Fresh Shipments arriving
Weekly by
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ORDER NOW
From your Grocer and insist on
LIPTONS.

LIPTON BUILDING,
Apollo Street, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

TENDERS will be received up to noon on FRIDAY, May 21st for the CONSTRUCTION of a RIFLE RANGE for the above Corps at Ghat Kopar.

Further information can be obtained daily between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. at the Office of the Undersigned (who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender).

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 200 as earnest money for the faithful completion of the contract.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a qualified ENGINEER, for the Porbandar State, conversant also with irrigation matters. Apply before the 7th of June with testimonials, stating qualifications and terms.

VAJ SURASILA,
A. S. TAMBE,
Administrators, Porbandar.

Porbandar, 6th May, 1909.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the above Association, will be held at Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.'s Office, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 6-15 P. M.

L. McILWRICK,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned ANIMALS, CARRIAGES, &c., belonging to the Porbandar State, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in Porbandar, at the Huzur Office at 2 p. m. on the 7th of June, 1909 (MONDAY), and subsequent days. The property can be seen at the Chiriakhana, at the Raj Mahel, between the hours 8 and 11 a. m. and 4 and 7 p. m. daily:—

Carriages, Horses, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Panthers, Leopards, Shetland Ponies, Zebras, Ostriches, Bears, Birds of various kinds, &c.

The State does not bind itself to accept the highest bid.

VAJ SURASILA,
A. S. TAMBE,
Administrators, Porbandar.

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?

THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—

Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
Medical Hall, Benares.

Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Rayneau, Bagha Depot Betteah Champaran:—"I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS

Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—

SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.
OAKES AND CO., LD.

The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping of the Nose.
Price of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWADESHI CLOTH DEPOT.

THE Public is notified hereby that the GOODS Manufactured at The Manekji Petit Mills, The Bomanji Petit Mills, The Dinshawji Petit Mills, The Faramji Petit Mills and the Emperor Edward Mills, can be had from SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI, at his Shop in Ganeshwadi, near Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, and also from his Shop at Calcutta, No. 65-3 Pacha Gally.

THE LIST OF THE GOODS OBTAINABLE:—

Grey, Bleached and Fancy Cloth, High Class Shooters, Dhotis, Long Cloth and Mull-Mulls; high class White Twills, Stripped Twills, Damask, Fancy Checks, Susi, and Drills bleached as well as unbleached; High Class Turkish Towels, Honey Comb Towels and napkins both bleached and unbleached, of various kinds; Dusters, Fancy White, Bed-Sheets bleached and unbleached; Fancy Coloured Bed Sheets, Counterpans and Fancy white and coloured Table Cloths; Sewing and knitting Threads of different kinds, Garneys, Pants, Caps, Socks, and Stockings. Also Fancy Cloth for Calcutta, (Gamchas, Check-Chadders, Checks, Dhotis, Susi Sari, etc., etc.)

HEAD OFFICE:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI,
Ganeshwadi, Post No. 2, Bombay.
BRANCH:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI,
65-3, Pacha Gally, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. MARY'S EX-STUDENTS' UNION,
NESBIT ROAD, MAZAGON.

CONCERT AND DANCE

Commencing at 9 o'clock (S.T.) sharp.
TO BE HELD
ON THE TENNIS COURT.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, the 14th MAY.

PART I.

1. Pianoforte Duet Introducing Mandoline...Spanish Dances. Strelezki
   Miss Reynolds and Mr. T. C. Pennington.
2. Song .....My Dreams.....Tosti
   Mr. A. P. Partridge.
3. Song (Comic) .....All the Days of the Week..... .....
   Mr. E. Jolley.
4. Song .....Selected .....
   Miss Thoy.
5. Piccolo Solo .....The Deep Blue Sea.....M. Brewer
   Mr. W. E. Rice.
6. Song (Comic) .....He'll get it where he's gone to now...Rogers
   Mr. G. Flynn.
7. Violin Solo .....Intermezzo, Forget-me-not ...Farmer
   Mr. J. H. Haddrell.
8. Song .....Gates of Dawn.. .....
   Miss Barclay.
9. Sleight of Hand .....Kards and Koins .....
   Mr. F. Kimpton.

INTERVAL TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Banjo Trio with Chimes.....The Victoria Polka-March.....Folkestone.
   Messrs. Dacosta, Sorris, A. Rice and W. E. Rice.
2. Song .....Bedouin Love Song. Pinsati.
   Mr. W. E. Rice.
3. Song (Comic). Dear Mr. Admiral ...Geo. Lashwood.
   Mr. Jack Gunn.
4. Song .....Farewell to Summer..Noel Johnson
   Mrs. G. L. Chard.
5. Violincello Solo .....Salut D'Amour .....Elgar.
   Mr. T. C. Pennington.
6. Sketch .....Selected .....
   Mr. G. Flynn.
7. Vocal Duet ...Life's Dream is O'er, Farewell! .....Ascher.
   Mrs. H. Byrne and Mr. W. E. Rice.
8. Song.....True till Death.....Scott Gatty
   Mr. Gerrand.
9. Song (Comic)..One and a penny a day.....Leo.
   Mr. Harry Parkes.

Accompanist: Miss L. DaCosta.

Hamilton Piano kindly lent by Mr. T. C. PENNINGTON.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co.
Arrangements have been made to run a Special Tram after the Dance leaving Mazagon Terminus, at 2-30 A.M.
The tram will meet Passengers at the Dance Door. Tickets 4 As. Each.

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THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE SCHOOL.
FIVE THOUSAND FEET OF THE LATEST COMICS EACH SHOW.
7-30 TO 9 AND 9-30 TO 11 P.M.
3 SPECIAL SESSIONS ON SATURDAY 3
7 TO 8-30, 8-45 TO 10-15 AND 10-30 TO 12 P.M.
Prices Rs. 2 and 1, Annas 8 and 4.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY SATURDAY.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AND MOUNTAIN SLIDE,

MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
Amongst which will be
A BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED PARODY, ENTITLED
FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS IN MOTOR CAR.
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1909.

THE FINAL GAME,
SATURDAY, 15TH MAY,
on the 116th Infantry Ground, Marine Lines, at 5-30,
WILL BE A

CHARITY MATCH.

The Proceeds will be divided among the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION AND THE SOLDIERS' HOME, Colaba.

By kind permission of the Officers, the band of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will provide a programme of Music during the evening under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
First Enclosure, Re. 1.
Second Enclosure, As. 8.
Ladies will be charged half price. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

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Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Make of Tyres, Grabbs Inverted Rim Brakes and all Latest Improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. Wears it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effects for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gadkaree, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "KADI" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFICO Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, as the Bombay Edition of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10, Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 6 p.m.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 3-4 per thousand; and it printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Madows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electrical Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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FOR SALE.—A Gent's QUADRANT BICYCLE, in good order, almost new. Cost Rs. 130. Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1033, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIES.—Messrs OLIVER and Co., undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants, patronized by the Officers of the Services, especially First Class Cuisine and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Moffasil Rs. 3 each servant which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1871.

GUARANTEE.—"Glass and Guarantee." A Collection of Doodems, etc., on Questions regarding Glass, Wards, and their Guaranteed Lights. By Lt. P. Parakh Rs 6 Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 523, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete recharte of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 3 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Shamlaji (Deesa), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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TO LET.—OFFICE PREMISES with Electric Fittings, on 1st Floor, Cox's Building. Apply to COX and Co., Hornby Road.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

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All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazar, near Nawab Musjid. Post No. 9.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

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"CHALLENGE."
GALVANIZED STEEL.
WINDMILLS.
The most Economical and Efficient on the Market.

Prices and full particulars on Application.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 TONS BENGAL STEAM COAL.

Under instructions from the Captain and owner of the s.s. "Askehall," Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction on board the steamer without reserve to the highest bidder, the following lot of Bengal Steam Coal now lying in the bunkers of the above steamer, which lies off the Ballard Bunder in the stream, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th May.

The above coal can be inspected by intending purchasers before the time of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the coal taken delivery of before 6 p. m. on MONDAY next.

SALE on FRIDAY, 14th May, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).
SALE OF 3 VICTORIAS AND 9 HORSES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Taja Vazir Badalpura, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Stable of Taja Morar at Moreland Road, Byculla, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th May at 11 a.m. (S. T.)

3 victorias and 9 horses.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, next to Jute Mill (on Tram Line), the handsome substantial made teak and blackwood furniture, such as hall sofas, chairs, easy chairs, marble-topped pier tables with pier glasses, conversation sofas, pictures, double beadstead, tables, teapoys, swing sideboard, wardrobe, cupboard, 6,12,20 and 22 height, rich cut glass candle chandeliers, etc.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CROWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as single and double almyrahs, cupboards, dining table by Wimbridge, mahogany chest of drawers, sideboard, sofas, chairs, book and hat stand, cottage piano by Kap's iron safe.

1 ebonized cottage piano by Schulhoff in good order.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 De Dion motor car 8-h. p. 5 seated, a racing car.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 Double seated brougham.
1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Trap with pony and harness.

AUCTION SALE of Boilers, Engines, Dynamo, Pump Shafting, Pulleys, etc., in the Compound of Albion Place, Byculla.

Under instructions from the executors of the late J. N. Bata, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Compound of Albion Place, opposite Byculla Station, on THURSDAY, the 27th May, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

Boilers suitable for Mills, Ginning Factories or Electric Light Stations, Engines, Engine and dynamo coupled suitable for a Mill lighting (about 1,000 lamps), motors 1 to 75 H. P. suitable for all purposes, old laundry machines, oil engine, pumps, shafting and pulleys, electric cables, condenser, fresh water evaporator, water purifier, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time sale and the machinery is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 14TH MAY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 58, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street No. 144-146, case No. 111, Falkland Road.

Building Street No. 40-48, 39-11, 88-98, case No. 215: 220 Chimna Butcher Street and Doctor Street.

AUCTION SALE OF TEA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. D. P. Baths and Co. and on account and at the risk of Soongal Rampur Tea Plantation.

A few cases of dust tea and fannings.

The above will be sold without reserve in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unservicesable materials and stores consisting of hoop iron, casks in pieces, keresine tins, lavatory fittings, weights and scales, empty varnish tins, iron drums, empty paint cans, buckets, lamps, platform scales, tin lining, tools of sorts, tarpaulins, water tanks, old furniture, packing cases, Manilla rope, portable forges, copying press, files, rubber cuttings and scrap, earthenware, basin for closets, cistern fittings, Doulton's lavatory fittings, medical instruments, clothing, canvas and leather pipes, leather and canvas cuttings, waste paper line lining, copper tubes, Theodolite level stands, clocks, books, and sundry other stores, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Coy.'s Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, wheat, jowari, cottonseed, basket of bangles, bale of twist C. P. goods, locks, corbide, luggage, cupboard, charpai, bagging, 1 wagon of common stones, wooden pieces, copper pot, 1 safe, iron weights, empty casks, ghee, catache picking cotton, old records, crate of marble ware, heaps of grain sweeping, &c.

On account and at the risk of the owner—
1 wagon coke, ex Jhar's, invoice No. 44 of 27-9-08.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 14TH MAY, 1909.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4. For internal and external use. LA WHITE & Co. Chemists, Colaba, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Ali Oomer Street.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees Mr. Dwarkadas Lalleobhai and his wife Bai Boyeobai and in exercise of the power of sale vested in them under an indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd day of April, 1908, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Haji Haroon Haji Cassum, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th May 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, dwellinghouse standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Alli Oomer Street or Tookri Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 159 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 974, New No. 8147, Old Survey No. 1902, New Survey No. 795, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6081 and Street Nos. 134-136-138, Old No. 54 and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Alli Oomer Street, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Khatri Isawar Kanji, on or towards the south by the house of Halleji Agri and Thakore Kalia Oameray which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors for the mortgagees at their offices, 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Connaught House," No. 5, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, sliding dining table, armed and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets and chiffoniers, marble top octagon and round tables, office tables with drawers, single and double door mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothe presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Chesterfield sofas, Singpore cane furnitare, bentwood chairs, rich curtains, rich engravings in frames, table, hanging wall and hall lamps by Dixmar, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of Major P.P. Kilkelly and others.

Catalegues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The wellknown and very desirable bungalow at Mahableshwar known as "Belle Vue" together with its extensive land (about 11 acres) and outhouses. The Bungalow is centrally situated and command an excellent view.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 14TH MAY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A VALUABLE CHAWL at Ripon Road, (Tram Lines), Byculla Flats.

By order of the mortgagees and with the consent of the mortgagor Hajani Khinjee and others, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on MONDAY, the 17th day of May, 1909, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty two (242) square yards or thereabouts being a part or parcel of the Plots No. 59 and 60, mentioned in the deed of sale, dated the 31st day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight (1,888) and made between the Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay of the one part, and said Abba Aboo of the other part, together with messuges, tenements or dwellinghouse or range of buildings or chawl, erected, built and standing thereon, together with the right of use of the gully abutting to and being between the hereditaments built by the said Abba Aboo in the remaining portion of the said two plots of ground, situate lying and being on the eastside of Ripon Road on the Byculla Flats, outside the Fort in the Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly along with other portion under Street No. 265, and Ward No. 4078 (4), and now under Street No. 262 C, and Ward No. 4075, and now or lately Registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Survey No. 1 and 2 and 3433, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property formerly of Peer Bundoo and Salley Mahomed Khatoo, on or towards the west by the Ripon Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Farshetum Ebjee, and on or towards the south by the other property of Abba Aboo.

Private offers for the above property will be received by Messrs. Moolji and Khambatta, Solicitors, for the mortgages, at their Office in Church Gate Street, or by the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 14TH MAY, 1909.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

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NOTICE.

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HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

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and All Wine Merchants.

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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Scurabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaipeng (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 12, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 13, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
per cent. Consols... ...	85 1/16		un chgd
do. Rentes	97 1/2		un chgd
do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/8	1-4	
do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/8		un chgd
Silver in London ...	24 3/16		1-4
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/16		1-4
do. in New York ...	52 1/2		5-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·16		un chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44 1/2	1	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	1 5/16		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	1 1/2		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8		un chgd
Private Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	1-4	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	1-8	

Amount paid into the Bank of England.....£ 75,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) Rs. 1 27/32d. unchanged.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 1-4d. unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by sales from the East.

London, 12th May 1909.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000.

Rs. 6,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 25,30,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 18,00,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 49,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay, 7/97.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—
Rs. 4,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 16,90,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 15,10,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 36,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) Received per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) Received per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 7/00.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale..... Rs. 86,50,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 80,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spots ... ... Good demand, firm
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports 12,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·72 +14.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 9-16 +1-3

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·65 +18	5·69 +19	5·72 +19	5·71 +19	5·69 +19

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·67 +19	5·66 +19	5·66 +20	5·65 +19

NEW YORK :—
Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... 16,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 7,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... „
Do to Continent on the 11th 12,000— 2,000 „
Spot Cotton—11·30 +20
Futures—Month of July 10·56 +28 10·78 +22 } Advanced on commission house buying and on favorable cables.
Do. Oct. 10·74 +24
New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 5-8 +5-16
Futures—Month of July ... 10·91 +24
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·69 +25
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	5
F. G. Broach	d.	5
Good Broach	d.	5
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4
Good Bhownagger	d.	4
Fine Oomras	d.	5
F. G. Oomras	d.	4
Good Oomras	d.	4
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	5
Fine Bengals	d.	4
F. G. Bengals	d.	4
Good Bengals	d.	4
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	4
Good Khandeish	d.	4
F. G. Khandeish	d.	5

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi O. I. F.—41 3-4—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 42—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 3-16—1-16
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 6d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Steady.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 4 1-4d. Buyers.
Beef and Mutton Tallow :—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... ... 30s. 6d.
„ „ Mutton Tallow ... ...34s.
General tone of Tallow Auction ... ...Firm.
Arrivals :—
"Queenmoor," "Caledonien."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [13TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rupees.	800	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees.	2,200	Busreh	A M H Dadusty.
2 Bundles Rupees	3,200	Mahemerah	
3 Cases Boys	4,470		
Gold Coins.....	2,012	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Silver Dollars.	12,418		
Rupees	1,980		
Tin Gold Bullions	2,288	Zanzibar	A H Kakabhai

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 11th May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	31	37,151
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	56	65,849

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is reported to be up by Rs. 6,60,000, the rate of interest continuing to be 6 per cent.
Exchange :—
The rates kept steady at T. T. 1s. 3 31-32d., Demand 1s. 4d., and Credits (3 months) 1s. 4 1-4d., with no business to record. Far Eastern rates are easier under the influence of the decline in the price of silver. We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Drafts ...	1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 4 months' sight—France	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	182 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177

Government Paper :—
The market opened for both cash and settlement at 94-8 with no business passing, and declined at the close of the day a sixteenth to 94-7, which is also the Calcutta quotation for both ready and forward (one month).
We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·7
1st Settlement	„	

Bullion :—
The London quotation for Bar silver is down by a farthing to 24 3-16 for both Ready and Forward, which is ascribed to the sales that have been effected in the China market. The New York quotation has not been received. The local market opened for settlement (June and July) at 61-12 exduty with no business offering, and declined to 61-7 at the close of the day, Ready being 61-5. Bar gold is as quoted below :

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	61	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	7	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Owing to the continued sharp rise at Home our market opened firm at an advance of about Rs. 2, on yesterday closing rates. In May contracts there is very little doing, but New Crop "Suttas" are attracting more attention in the bazaar. Closing prices are as under.
The turn over in ready cotton this afternoon was moderate, mills being the chief buyers. Holders were firm and prices were stiffer.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	261¼	May.
Good M. G. Broach ...	259	Mar/1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	252	May.
Fine M. G. Damnaggaum-Pulgaon ...	247	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	245	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	245	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	238	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	233	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	230	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	241	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	188-9	January.
Good Westerns	239	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	258	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 Bales.
Total Imports	...	22,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·67 +02	5·73 +01	5·74 +01	5·72 +01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jany.-Feb.
5·70 +01	5·69 +02	5·68 +02	5·68 +02	5·67 +02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with only a small business passing.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 15 0	B. T.
May	„	8 5 6	R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady and we quote as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 1 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7 12 0	„
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	7 10 0	„
Brown Delhi, May ...	„	7 13 0	R. T.

Poppyseed :—
The market is steady with little doing. We quote :—

May	Rs.	9 15 0	R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	30 12 0	
Forward...	Rs.	6 4 0	R. T.

Tone—Firm.
Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs	24 0 0	

Tone—Steady.
Mowrasseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6 4 0	R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.
WHEAT—
The market is quiet but steady with little enquiry.
We quote :—

White Delhi May ...	Rs.	6 3 0	R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. May	„	6 5 0	„
Soft red ready	„	42 0 0	B. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465
India	78 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	57 1-4

Mills :—

Century	290
David	415
Kohinoor	735
Manockji Petit	3,095
New Great Eastern	197 1-2
Osoola Mill,...	620

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Berar...	485
New Mofussil	710

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	134
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	150
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference...	282 1-2
Treacher and Co	640

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	595

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	7,488	bales.
Wheat	31,529	cwts.
Linseed	3,834	„
Rapeseed	10,405	„
Gingellyseed	199	„
Poppyseed...	8,924	„
Groundnuts	632	„
Castorseed	8,361	„
Rice	2,122	„
Myrabollams	6,817	„
Cottonseed...	11,203	„
Mowrasseed...	76	„
Gram	1,816	„
Joowar	1,315	„
Maize	Nil.	

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 13.

The Freight Market is still very quiet, although there are more signs of business during the last few days. Arrivals of new crop are increasing and consequently dealers show more disposition to sell. Wheat is moving more freely in the interior and arrivals likely to increase considerably within the next fortnight.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

Bank B. D. is quoted at 1s. 4d, and 3 1-2 per cent Government Paper at 94·7.
Shares.—Bank of Bengal shares stand at 1,465 and Bank of Burma at 108. In coal shares Borreas (ordinary) are quoted at 14¼, Gopalichucks at 14¼, Kosoonda and Nyadees at 39¾, Mintos at 14, New Birbhooms at 45, Raneegunges at 19¾ and Standards at 17¾. In tea shares, Amluckies are obtainable at 40. In miscellaneous, the Bengal Timber Trading (preference) shares rule at 104 and Calcutta Tramways at 70¼ C. D. cum dividend.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia s—1,950 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 7 bales goathair, H A Oomer ; 8 bales wool, M Sookhdeo ; 12 bales wool K kikhbadas.
Castalia s—4,760 cwts wheat Ralli Bros ; 2 bales wool, M Ratansee.

FOR LONDON.
Hillglen s—8,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 3,372 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Egypt s—105 cwts turmeric and 21 cwts cardamoms, G Suchedina and Co ; 210 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR MANCHESTER.
Pondo s—3,900 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR NEW YORK.
Castalia s—365 bales cotton waste, H Bhejnath and Co.

FOR HULL.
Fife s—100 cwts nigerseed, Baner and Krause.
Hillglen s—1,237 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 2,004 cwts cotton seed, Bhjee Oomersey ; 6,043 cwts cotton seed, A Khimjee.
Vigo s—200 bales hemp R Rieve and Co.
Harewood s—26,115 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Fife s—1,000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Wellington s—100 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Luis Dreyfus and Co; 220 bales cotton P Vishram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
King Robert s—2,151 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts rapeseed K Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales hemp A Moritz and Co.
Culna s—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros ; 200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 1,470 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 162 cwts tin clipping, Turner and Co; 500 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.
Dco Balduino s—2,400 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Castalia s—100 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Elysia s—135 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

FOR ODESSA.
Dco Balduino s—3 cwts turmeric Nusserwanjee Bro and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Bohemia s—52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.
D Balduino s—3 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.
Ischia s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 30 cwts bysabolea, 15 cwts salarus, C Peerbhoy Thanawalla.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Colombo Maru s—100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Colombo Maru s—460 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 200 bales cotton. Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.
Colombo Maru s—500 cotton, R D Master and Co,

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 4th May :—
Read, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 20th April, the following letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, dated 28th April:—
With reference to your letter, dated 22nd April, I am directed to say that the Trustees have, at their meeting held on 27th April, elected Mr. F. L. Sprott to be a Member of the Board of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Walter C. Hughes, Kt., C. I. E., on leave.
Resolution:—To be recorded.
Mr. F. L. Sprott is appointed a Member of the Land, Plans and Assignments Committees.
Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 27th April, the following letter from the Agent, B.B. and C.I. Ry. Co., dated 28th April:—
With reference to your letter, dated 28th April, I have the honour to inform you that I have to-day received the sanction of the Railway Board to this Company leasing the plot of land measuring approximately 8,258 square yards, to the north of this Company's General Offices, on the terms stipulated by you and which are detailed in this office dated 10th April. I therefore beg to state that this Company is prepared to lease this plot of land from the Improvement Trust from the 1st of May, and I should be glad if you would kindly submit a formal agreement embedying the terms of the lease for my approval, as early as possible.
Resolution :—The terms are accepted and the Solicitors should be asked to prepare the necessary agreement ; all costs in connection therewith and with the lease to be borne by the lessee.
Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated 1st September, 1905, the following correspondence :—
(1) Letter from the Assistant, Commanding Royal Engineer, dated 23rd April:—
I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Bombay have applied for a plot of land measuring about 4,000 square yards for the purpose of a Musafarkhana. It is situated at the Bori Bunder Lines and forms part of the land now leased to you.
Under these circumstances, I hereby give you three months' notice to quit so much of the land, amounting to about 4,000 square yards, as is required by the local Government for the above mentioned purpose.
Letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 1st May.
I am directed to state that the site that has been finally selected at the Bori Bunder Infantry Lines for the Saheo Sidick Musafarkhana, forms a portion of the land leased to the Improvement Trust for erecting semi-permanent huts. It is understood that the Military authorities are willing to allow the Improvement Trust to occupy the land immediately to the west of this plot on the terms on which they hold their present plot, and also to permit the temporary use of the huts of the Military Department during the removal of the tenants of the Improvement Trust. It is desirable that the Musafarkhana site should be made available without delay. I am to request therefore that arrangements may be made for the immediate removal of the semi-permanent huts now on the ground. The cost of removal will be borne by Government.
Resolution:—The Engineer should be requested to take the necessary action in the matter in compliance with the wishes of Government.

A COMPLAINT by the Epping Rural District Council against a spinster, keeping a pig in her house, has evoked the following reply :—"I received your letter, and felt very much cut up, as I am laying in the pig's room. I have not been able to stand up, or get on my legs; when I can I will get him in his own room, that was built for him. As to getting him off the premises, I shall do no such thing, as he is no nuisance to any one. He goes into the orchard twice a day, and he is much cleaner than a dog or cat. We have had to be in the pig's room now for three years. I am not going to get rid of my pet. We must all live together. I will move him as soon as I can." The Rev. T. C. Spurgin, on the reading of the letter, remarked that the "pet" weighs 40st.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.
DEATH.

MACKINTOSH—May 7, at Goombira T. E., the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackintosh, aged 10 months.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 7h. 5m. High water, 6-12m., 6h. 58s. Low water, 0-37m., 0 9s.
P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of 30th April, due to arrive at 6 a. m.
St. Mary's Ex-students' Union, Concert and Dance, 9 p. m.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "If the average man hopes to wake up and find himself famous he must do a whole lot of work before he goes to bed."—AUSTIN.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12·0m. p.m. ; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57·8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 2·5h. a.m. ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5·4h. a.m. ; May 28th, in Apogee, 10·9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, May 15.—The Naigaum Mills Company, 137 Hornby Road, 4 p. m. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Final, Charity Match, Marine Lines, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 7h.5m. High water, 7-37m., 8·2a. Low water, 2-40m., 1-35a.
Sunday, May 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 5m. High water, 8-50m., 8·58a. Low water, 2·31m., 2·42a.
Monday, May 17.—City of Bombay Buildings Company, Empire Theatre, 5-30 p. m. Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association, annual meeting, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s office, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 9-48m., 9-47a. Low water, 3-15m., 3-36a.
Tuesday, May 18.—Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 10-38m., 10-32a. Low water, 3-57m., 4-27a.
Wednesday, May 19.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Kemp and Co., annual meeting, Sassoon House, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m. High water, 11-26m., 11-16a. Low water, 4-38m., 5-16a.
Thursday, May 20.—Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m. High water, 0-12m., 11-50a. Low water, 5-18m., 6-3a.

ARRIVAL OF CHIEFS.—The Chiefs of Bagasra, Vadia and Hadala in Kathiawar, have arrived in Bombay and put up in a bungalow in Pedder Road.

TATA SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIP.—Mr. Merwanji Jamsetji Antia, who has obtained the Tata Special Scholarship, left for England yesterday, with a view to study for the Indian Civil Service. At the last Convocation of the Bombay University, Mr. Antia was the fortunate recipient of the Chancellor's Medal.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society, to be held on Sunday next at 5-15 p. m, (S.T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. A. K. Vesavevala B. A., will expound Gatha Ahunavaiti Chap. II (Yasna XXIX), verse 2. At 5-45, after a discussion on "Hormazd in the Gathas" Mr. D. M. Madan M.A., LL.B., will read a paper on "What do the winged figures on ancient monuments indicate."

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, Japan per s. s. "Colombo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-0 p. m. to-morrow, Saturday. Parcel mail for Japan close at 2 p. m. at the new G. P. O. same day. A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bahemia" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 3-30 p. m. to-morrow, Saturday. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played at the Yacht Club this evening :—

March	Oberateiger ..... Zeller
Overture	Fingal's Cave ..... Mendelsohn
Caprie	Echoes des Bastions... Kling
Selection	La Straniera ..... Bellini
Valse	Merry Widow ..... Lehar
Intermezzo...	Baby's Parade ..... Prior
(a) Idyl	Evening Breeze ..... Langey
(b) Galop	Harum Scarum ..... Cassidy

BAND AT THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	Territorial ..... Von Blon
Overture	Masaniello ..... Auber
Polka Comet	
Duet	The Friendly Rivals ..... Godfrey
Selection	Reminiscences of All Nations ..... Godfrey
Valse	Dreams of Andalusian... Waldeufel
Selection	The Geisha ..... Sidney Jones
American Sketch	Down South ..... Mydleton

DEATH OF A PARSI MERCHANT.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Ardasir Nasarwanji Mody, a well-known Parsi merchant, which took place on Wednesday evening at his residence at Chinchpoogly in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was born in Bombay in December 1831 ; and at the early age of fourteen in the life-time of his father, Mr. Nasarwanji Bomonji Mody, engaged in mercantile pursuits. Having proceeded to Calcutta in 1845, he studied English for a few years at the St. Paul's School in that city. The deceased subsequently went to China and obtained mercantile experience in firms in Canton and Hongkong with which his father was connected in partnership with other Parsi merchants. The deceased gentleman till the time of his death was the owner of three mercantile firms in Bombay, Calcutta, and China, the business of which he managed ably and successfully. Mr. Ardasir Mody was a patron of female education and for some years, in conjuction with a few friends, bore the expenses of the Mazagon Girls' School of the Parsi Girls Schools Association. He also paid for the education of ten poor Parsi girls. The deceased evinced much personal interest in the success of Dr. H. M. Masina's Parsi Hospital situated at Byculla, towards the funds of which he and some of his relations at first contributed about Rs. 17,000 or Rs. 18,000, and latterly a sum of Rs. 37,000, making an aggregate amount of about Rs. 55,000 Mr. Ardasir Mody was a trustee of Dr. Masina's Hospital, and was always ready to consult with and offer suggestions to Dr. Masina for the successful working of the hospital, which, owing to his death, has lost a benevolent hearted patron. Mr. Mody was a man of orthodox views, but did not discourage the views of the progressive party among his coreligionists. He was thrice married, and out of fourteen children, leaves behind him two sons and one daughter.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT BY A COACHMAN.

Inspector Walsh charged one Aotar Sumer, a coachman, with stealing nine gold and six other buttons, one gold watch and chain, and Rs. 22 in cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 350, belonging to Cassam Hajee. The case for the prosecution was was that on Tuesday last the accused, who was in the employ of the complainant's uncle, went to the complainant's house and there stole the articles in question. The theft was subsequently discovered, and the stable in which the accused lived was searched, with the result that the property, minus six gold buttons, was found concealed inside a cushion on the box of a carriage. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

STEALING COFFEE.

Before the same Magistrate, one Mathew Fernandez was charged with stealing coffee, valued at Rs. 6-8, from the store-room of the s.s. "Kaiser." The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

ROBBING A MARWARI.

Yasin Ebrahim, a hawker, was charged with the theft of a currency note of Rs. 50, the property of Harjimal Kanji, a Marwari.
The complaint was that the accused went to the complainant's shop and desired to purchase a copper pot. He gave him a ten-rupee currency note and when the Marwari was counting the balance the accused picked up a fifty-rupee note from the cash box and ran away. He was subsequently arrested by a police sepoy in the street. The accused who had two previous convictions against him was convicted ; and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

UNDESIRABLE NEIGHBOUR.

Inspector Jefferies charged Makan Daman, a labourer, with house-breaking and theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 292, the property of Rahimbai, woman. The parties were living in the same building and on the night of the 11th instant the complainant locked her room and slept in the compound. In the morning to her surprise she found her room open, her box broken open and the ornaments removed. The accused who was her neighbour had disappeared. A report having been made to the police a telegram was sent to his native country where he was arrested and brought back to Bombay.
The accused pleaded guilty and said that this was his first offence. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. S. E. Warden (Chairman), A. F. Fergusson and B. N. Gamadia.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 23 cases yesterday morning, the majority of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

TRESPASS.

Their Worships also disposed of a case in which one Gulamhussain Mahomedali, a hawker, was charged with trespassing into the married quarters of the Gloucester Regiment. The charge against the accused was that on Wednesday last he was found in the married quarters of the Regiment buying old dresses. He had no pass. The accused said he did not know that a pass was necessary. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. K. S. Aiyar (Chairman), and S. E. Shellim.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 42 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street, and against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. A. J. Agabeg (Chairman) and H. R. Greaves.

A number of cases were disposed of, some of which were against hawkers for causing obstruction in a public street.

DEATH OF A LEADING KHOJA GENTLEMAN.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Hajibhoy Laljee, J.P. He was the head of the firm of Messrs. Hajibhoy Laljee and Co., who are the agents of the Akbar Manufacturing Company, Limited, and of the Burhanpur Tapti Mills Company, Limited, and have in addition a very extensive interest in commerce and trade in the Red Sea ports. The deceased gentleman was 75 years of age, and the cause of death was a mild attack of paralysis, which occurred only during the past week, but in spite of the care and skill of Colonel Meyer and Dr. Row, who were in constant attendance, his age told against him and he succumbed to the disease. The deceased was a gentleman of a very charitable disposition and was held in special esteem and respect in his community. He has left behind him four sons, the eldest of whom is Mr. Mahomedbhoy Majibhoy, J.P., who is a Municipal Corporator, and the other sons are Messrs. Bundallybhoy, Jafferbhoy and Sultan.

DAMAGE TO THE S. S. "EGYPT."

In Collision with French Mail Steamer.

On Wednesday, about 5-45 p. m. an accident of a serious nature occurred to the P. and O. Company's steamer "Egypt," now lying in the Victoria Dock at berths No. 10 and 11. The French mail steamer "Dumbea," which arrived in Bombay on Wednesday from Noumea was being berthed in the No. 12, Victoria Dock, and she ran into the "Egypt" at the stern on the starboard side, denting two plates where she struck, and one plate on the port side. A bulkhead was also damaged, the vessel having been driven against the dockwall by the force of the impact. Fortunately the "Dumbea" sustained no damage. She sails to-day for Marseilles with passengers. The damage sustained by the "Egypt" is being made good immediately.

MR. A. B. D'SILVA has been elected Master of Lodge "Himalayan Brotherhood" for the ensuing year.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorebby, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 13.

The Arabian sea storm has disappeared from the Indian area. The disturbance in the South Bay has removed Northwards, but is not yet affecting the Coast to any large extent. Rain has fallen in North-east India, Burma and South of the Peninsula. Sibsagar and Gauhati had one inch, Cherrapoonji, five ; Rangoon, three ; Diamond Island, two ; Port Blair, one ; Trichinopoly, three ; Ahmednagar, two.
Pressure is falling in the Punjab ; clouds have appeared in the extreme North ; thunderstorms are therefore probable along the West Himalayas.
Temperature and humidity remain approximately normal.
Forecast.—Rain is likely to continue in North-east India, Burma and South of Peninsula and a few falls are possible in the Northern and Central parts of the country.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday by the Port Officer from the Meteorological Department, Simla :—
Storm Signal.—All traces of storm disappeared. Lower Signal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 13th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal at Delhi but in defect over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is generally higher than usual ; the minimum is low at Ambala but high at Rawalpindi and Delhi.
The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Agra but are clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual over nearly the whole area. Day temperature is in excess but night temperature is nearly normal.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jaipur and lightly so in Lower Sind but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at Karachi and Kotah but normal or in excess at the other stations ; the minimum is generally normal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain D Stanhope, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced bad weather off Ceylon and fine up the coast.

THE steamer Pondo, 1,723 tons, Captain J R Burkett, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Busreh in ballast.

THE steamer Gerd, 750 tons, Captain H M Andreasen, sailed on Thursday for Bangkok etc., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Brazilliana, 2,438 tons, Captain T H Tamblyn, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1,713 tons, Captain P von Holdt, sailed on Thursday for Zanzibar, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rotenfels, 3,590 tons, Captain M von Freeden, sailed on Thursday for Madras and Calcutta, with the same botton cargo.

THE French mail steamer Dumbea, 3,219 tons, Captain F Boyer, sailed on Thursday for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Goldenfels, 2,263 tons, Captain F Heeper, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN, MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge.Survey St
R I M S Duffe-in ...Lieut Gould Smith.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 13.

Askehall.....2762Fell .....T Morrison & Co
Asam s.....2706 Carr .....B A Willis
Bene .....1899Stockwell .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Belle of Fares2468Sergill .....K Nixon & Co
BeMoshmpte.....2106Williamson .....K Nixon & Co
Blax...2571Milner .....W & A Graham & Co
Harlesden.....2724Gray .....K Nixon & Co
Haldari.....1563deLerac.....B & P S N Co
Hoseinee.....1800Jourdan .....B & P S N Co
Greenbank.....2474Harrison .....
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Juba.....134Wilson .....E A Protectoratei
Kt Templar .....4601Billett ...Antwerp &c... K N & Co
Lhasa.....941McDiarmid .....M M & Co
Nairang .....2862Corkhill .....T Morrison & Co
Pende.....1723Buskitt .....B A Willis
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Sufi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathgarry.....2840Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Umhleti.....1398 Clarke .....K Nixon & Co
Visigath.....2613Rale...Amsterdam.....Balli Bros

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Fife...3494A Harrison Hull ...22-5 W & A G & Co
2 Gostalia.....401 Hamilton .....Liverpool.....15-5 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Baldnino.....2634Magazzini.....Genoa.....15-5 Florio & R S N Co
4 Ischia...2431Beisito Hongkong 17-5F & R S N Co
5 Wellington 3676 Evans... Hamburg .....22-5..... F Mackintosh & Co
6 Djibouti...3397 James ...Marseilles...31-5K N & Co
7 Bohemia .....2305...Dobcevich ... Trieste.....15-5... A Lloyds S N Co
8 King Robert...2514 Dower Antwerp 22-5 K N & Co
9 Elysia...3894 Haig...Liverpool25-5 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Egypt4179Summers...London 22-5 P & O Co
14 Linga.....951 Karachi .....14-5 .....M M & Co
15 Harewood...1998Francis...Rull20-5 W & A G & Co
16 Britannia1970Davidson Mauritius.14-5B& H S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Maclean	...2922	Youg	.....Malabar Coast...	22-5	F Muir & Co
C & R Vigo...	2020	Harbord	...Karachi	21-5	F Muir & Co
D & E Culna	3963	Maclachlan	..Antwerp...	17-5M	M & Co
P Planet Neptune	...2821	Pilce	Duskirk	15-5F	Muir& Co
F Colombo Maru	.....	2919	Winckler...	Kobe	15-5 N Y Kaisha
H Islami ...	1604	Hannah	...Zanzibar...	14-5	B &P S N Co
K Hillglen ...	2772	Pillford	...14-5.....	Hull and London	T Morrison & Co
O Aboukeer.....	2345	Young	.....	Dunkirk...	20-5 W & A Graham & Co
Q Ahmadi...	1640	Hughes	Jed'ah...	17-5	B & P S N Co
Offside O					
G Mashtari...	1110	Green ...	Mauritius	20-5	B & P S N Co
M W D D					
Devanha	4785	Hayward	Shanghai	26-5	P &O S N Co
80 ton Crane.					
Madura.....	1273	Chappell	Buskire...	17-5M	M & Co
H W P D					
Pogani.....	553	Esmail...	E nager	15-5	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Pondo s	Bickitt	Busreh, May 5
13	Strathgarry s.....	Stankope ...	Calcutta, May 1

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Shirala s	Farquharson	Calcutta;
	Vadala s	Rose	Calcutta, &c
	Kwang s	Riten	Busreh, &c
	Gerd s	Andreasen ...	Bangkok, &c
	Brazilians.....	Tamblyn	Calcutta, &c
	Kaiser s	Von Heldt ...	Zanzibar, &c
	Rotenfels s	Von Freeden..	Calcutta, &c
	Dumbea s	Bayar	Marseilles

The Steamer Goldenfels, Heeper, for Rangoon, obtained her portclearance on Thursday.

The Steamer Pondo, for Manchester, began to load on Thursday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 8th instant arrived at Aden at 7-30 p m on Wednesday the 12th May.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, passed Suez at 11-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 12th May.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
2	Dulwich	Cardiff
3	Beltonhall	Calcutta
6	Irismere	Calcutta
7	Blackwall	London
7	Comedian	Delagoa Bay
8	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
10	Matiana	London
10	Uganda	Rangoon
10	Tara	Straits
11	Pentakota	Rangoon
11	Lawada	Calcutta
11	Nawab	Bombay

THE honorary secretary of the Stewart Society, in a long letter, defending his views as to the present senior representative of the House of Stewart, emphasises two points; the first being that Earl Castlestewart is only an illegitimate descendant of Robert Duke of Albany; and the second, that the Earl of Galloway's ancestor, Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, was younger brother of Sir John Stewart of Darnley, from whom sprang the Royal line; and that, therefore, when the Royal Stuarts became extinct a century ago, the representation of the family vested in the younger brother's descendants, the head of whom is the Earl of Galloway. As to the first point, it seems sufficient to say that the Castlestewart family has never admitted or acknowledged itself to be descended otherwise than legitimately from the Duke of Albany; and as to the second, it is a mere assumption, of which no solid proof has ever been adduced, that Lord Galloway's ancestor was the brother of Sir John Stewart of Darnley. No hypothesis based on similarity of arms or devolution of property is sufficient to prove this all-important point; as long as it is unproved, Lord Galloway's claim is correspondingly weakened.

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MAHABLESHWAR RACE VIEW HOTEL.
THE PROPRIETOR has returned from Nagpore, where he was specially SELECTED from the Presidency to CATER for the Visitors to the C. P. & Berar Exhibition, and has commenced booking, from the 1st instant for the hot weather.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
BOUND ABOUT BOMBAY:
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. R. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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Contractors' Use.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1909.

MR. ASQUITH'S DEFENCE.

MR. ASQUITH'S speech at Glasgow, in which he sought to furnish some excuse for the ministerial policy on the Navy, will not tend to enhance that statesman's reputation as a lucid speaker, and neither will his utterances on that occasion help to convince the public that Germany, which of Mr. Asquith's own showing, for a time outwitted us, will not outstrip us in building first class battleships during the next few years—unless we adhere to the scheme of building that was laid down in the Cawdor Memorandum. The policy of the Government in this matter, as all the country knows, is that of Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Winston Churchill, though the Prime Minister stigmatised the Cawdor Memorandum as "an out-of-date electioneering pamphlet," an utterance that would seem more worthy of Mr. Churchill than Mr. Asquith. It was not to be expected of Mr. Asquith that he would cast the slur of electioneering upon the Lords of the Admiralty, whom the country relies upon as being capable of doing their duty, apart from all party considerations. The Cawdor Memorandum, which was based on what was believed to be the best expert advice obtainable, laid down that we should build, as a minimum, four first class battleships annually, in order to maintain our superiority on the water. Mr. Asquith, realising no doubt the rebuke he had laid himself open to, by this uncalled for reproach on the Admiralty, added, as if in sheer defiance, that he was heartily glad the present Government had had the good sense not to proceed with that programme. In fact, he was delighted that we are four Dreadnoughts short of the number which, in the opinion of experts, we require to insure our superiority. There was something almost ludicrous in the reference to a recent remark of Lord Rosebery's, which was not intended to have any political significance. Lord Rosebery had, a few days before, said "when I hear calls for Armadas to be instantly and simultaneously constructed, I always wish to know, before I yield to that particular clamour, what is inside the brain of our naval architect." "That hit the nail on the head," said Mr. Asquith with triumph, as if it was the very thing he wished to say, but did not know how to express it. Are we to infer that in it lies some mysterious suggestion that the naval architects have something in their heads the incubation of which must be awaited while our more practical rivals continue to build ships? Mr. Asquith made it quite clear that the Government has no intention of ensuring security against any possible German competition, by adhering to the Cawdor Memorandum, but will, on the other hand, be content to watch and wait lest some other Power improve on the type of battleship we lay down; and so in place of eight Dreadnoughts, four only will be put on the slips, the Government refusing to make up for the four they have dropped out of the Cawdor Memorandum during the past three years. While insisting that the large number of pre-Dreadnoughts we possess ensures our safety for some years to come, and that their replacement is therefore at present unnecessary, Mr. Asquith tells us at the same time that all these pre-Dreadnoughts must, in three or four years, be superseded by other types and yet refuses to arrange to replace them. Mr. McKenna stated in the House of Commons on the 16th March, "We cannot be assured of retaining our superiority at sea if ever we fall behind in this Dreadnought type, the newest and best class of ship." It is the opinion, too, which is held by both British and foreign experts.

In spite of this however, in spite too of the enormous interests at stake, the Government is prepared to take risks rather than put the other four Dreadnoughts on the slips, and so render German competition hopeless of success. If the Government adheres to its present policy—and the obstructive element in the Cabinet is at present too strong to hope otherwise—we shall, in 1912, possess sixteen Dreadnoughts to thirteen German, and three, if not four Austrian first class battleships of that type. It cannot be denied there is some show of reason in the attitude of the Government in deferring the further extension of the programme until later in the year—apart from the apparent risk—for probably Mr. Asquith was not speaking without his book when he said: "At this very moment we may be on the eve of new developments in forms of naval construction which may vitally affect many of the governing conditions of naval strategy." "I do not think," added Mr. Asquith, "I ever came to any decision with a stronger and a deeper sense of responsibility or a stronger sense of its justice than the conclusions in which every one of my colleagues concur. I do not think we should be justified, for the purpose of obtaining the common object which all parties in this country honestly profess to have in view, viz., the maintenance of our superiority in this as in every other class of ship, if at this moment and under existing conditions we were to take the course which is being pressed upon us, and to order those eight ships now and at once." But it doubtless savoured of electioneering tactics rather than of high diplomacy when Mr. Asquith appealed to the mob to choose between battleships and social reform. However, he had to make the best of the situation or his opponents would have had things entirely their own way at the by-elections.

WAGES BOARDS. THE question of the establishment of Wages Boards for Home-Workers is still undecided in spite of the sittings of the Committee appointed early last year to consider the matter. As the Boards would affect women more than men, women forming the great majority of home-workers, the Women's Industrial Council naturally took a prominent part in considering the subject. Miss Clementina Black, whose philanthropic work among the poor is well known, is so strongly in favour of Wages Boards that she resigned her post as Chairman of the Council and even as member after it had decided, by a large majority (Sir J. Athelstan Baines in the Chair) to take no official action in regard to Wages Boards, the arguments against them being the difficulty of applying a common scale for a minimum wage to both factory and home work, and the probability of killing home-work by such legislation. The poor woman who relies on the work, badly-paid as it is, to help in keeping her home together, would pray to be saved from her friends if she could not take it in except for a wage that the employer would be unwilling to give. Meanwhile the amelioration of the status of the home-worker is not lost sight of. Exhaustive enquiries are being made into what may be called the casual work in which women are engaged. It is of many kinds—tailoring, dress and glove-making, office cleaning, charring, laundry-work, brush and box-making, flower-selling and arranging. In this latter trade objection has been taken to the Sunday work the girls undertake who are employed in florists' shops. They are sent to hotels to arrange flowers and Government was approached and asked to prevent this as an infringement of the Factory and Workshop Act. But being work done away from the workshop and not contemplated by the Act the reply of the Home Secretary was in the negative. On the other hand trained foreign men are gradually ousting girls from the florist business, and the Women's Industrial Council recommends the formation of special classes for training girl florists in order to repel this foreign masculine invasion of a trade peculiarly suited to girls. The Committee keeps a watchful eye on what is being done in other countries. The new German Factory Bill that is passed and will become law in 1910, reduces women's work hours from 65 to 58 per week and orders it to stop at 5 p.m. on Saturdays. Fully employed women may not take work home, and clauses strictly limit the time of female labour in mines and coke-works, and forbid women about to become mothers to work at all for a period of eight weeks. This legislation has been called for by the fact that in Germany female labour is largely on the increase. The five million women employed in 1895 had risen to eight millions in 1907: nearly half of these are engaged in agricultural work.

In Paris there are 28,000 artificial flower workers, of whom 3,000 are men employed in dyeing and preparing the materials; the rest are women, 10,000 being engaged on high-class and medium flowers and 15,000 making common flowers at home. The wages range from five or six and a half francs a day for the fine work to three francs for medium and two or one franc and a half for the humble home-worker. Mlle. Gerard, who conducted the inquiry, says a single woman in Paris cannot live on less than three francs a day. The apprentices to the trade get a very small pittance to begin with. But the sum total of the value of the Paris artificial flowers is £1,600,000 annually. The Truck system of payment has been the subject of some investigation. It has been found that there are women in Ireland who knit one solid dozen of socks for the sum of eighteen pence. They do not even touch this ridiculously inadequate payment, but have to take packets of tea priced at two shillings and four pence or more per pound. The Cornish women are even worse off for they knit men's woollen guernseys, and in lieu of cash, get lengths of ribbon and lace, useless to them, which they dispose of when they can for a trifling sum. This system of sweating is an excellent reason for giving home-workers the benefit of the Truck Act. Miss Black objects to the fines inflicted in factories and workshops for trifling offences, such as talking, or laughing. Mr. Cadbury, out of his wide experience, agrees with her that they are not in any way reformative. In many trades the worker is charged for spoiled goods, and in unorganised trades these charges often run up to heavy sums. In pen-making, where the wages paid for making 90 gross came to two shillings and three pence, the worker was charged six shillings for waste of the ten gross that made up the 100 she was expected to turn out. It may not be of much practical comfort to British home-workers to know that their German sisters are no better off, but it is so. The wages book of a German woman, carefully kept for a year, proved to be to all intents and purposes identical in amount with English home-work wages. That they all have shocking hard times is abundantly shown by the Report of the Special Trades Investigation Committee which among other truths says of the lowest paid groups of shirt-makers that modern life has taken from them all the joys of the savage and given to them none of the joys of civilisation.

THE ARUNDEL HOLBEIN. So few genuine portraits by Holbein now remain in England that all will welcome the Government grant towards purchasing for the nation the picture of the Duchess of Milan by that famous artist, recently sold by the Duke of Norfolk to Messrs. Colnaghi, the well-known fine art connoiseurs. "No artist's name," says Mr. Lionel Cust, the distinguished Director of the National Portrait Gallery, "has been so frequently and so wilfully misused in England as that of Hans Holbein. Very few authentic portraits by him remain in England. Among the many which bear his name none can safely be considered authentic in addition to those named." The Duchess of Milan is doubtless a genuine Holbein, one of the two portraits of that Princess painted by the celebrated artist. The picture, till recently in the possession of the Duke of Norfolk at Arundel Castle, is an exquisitely finished full length portrait of that Danish Princess Christina who became the widowed Duchess of Milan. There were negotiations in 1838 for a marriage between Henry VIII and this Dowager Duchess, and Holbein, the favourite painter of that monarch, was sent in March of that year to Brussels to paint her portrait and send it to the King that he may have an opportunity of seeing for himself what the Princess was like. Holbein had the opportunity of seeing the Princess for only a very short while, and the story is that he had only three hours to do his work in and send the picture off to England. The work was very successful, though the match between the Princess and the much-married King did not come off. The portrait thus done in this way in three hours is not, however, the one at Arundel Castle and now sold to Messrs. Colnaghi, but is at Windsor in the Royal Library where there is a fine collection of other portraits by Holbein. Holbein seems to have painted the Arundel portrait of the Duchess at his leisure later on and, as stated above, produced an exquisitely finished full length picture. The portrait of the Duchess at Windsor is of course safe, but the other, now sold, is in danger of being purchased from Messrs. Colnaghi by wealthy foreigners, especially Americans who have of late years taken so many art treasures across the Atlantic. But the announcement of the generous resolve of Messrs. Colnaghi to offer the English nation the first refusal of this celebrated Holbein, and of the handsome contribution of the Government towards its price, almost ensures its retention in England. For some time this portrait has been on loan to the National Gallery, and the Duke of Norfolk would have sold it to the latter if a reasonable price had been offered. But the Trustees of the Gallery seem to have been unduly economical of late and the picture for the moment has gone into other hands.. They have another chance now, and the nation will help them to purchase this art treasure and thus prevent it from leaving the country like so many others.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

SIR JAMES WILCOCKS, who has been staying for a few days with Lord Kitchener at Simla, goes Home on leave by this week's mail steamer.

HER HIGHNESS the Ranee of Vizianagram, with her children, paid a visit to H. E. Lady Lawley at Government House, Ootacamund, on Monday. The interview lasted half an hour.

A VERNACULAR contemporary states that her Highness the Maharani of Baroda, who is now on a hunting tour in the Songad jungle, bagged a tiger on Saturday last. The brute measured from head to tail 8 feet 3 inches.

THE Railway Conference Association meets at Simla this year, probably on 20th September, Major Hoskyn, of the Bombay Boroda and Central India railway presiding, and Agents and Traffic Managers of most of the principal Railways attending. The session will last about a fortnight.

WE regret to hear of the death at Aden of the wife of Mr. Bernard Triggs of Messrs. C. F. Stevens & Co., Bombay. Mrs. Triggs left Bombay for England three weeks ago in apparently good health but was landed at Aden and placed in hospital. Her husband left by last mail, but a telegram reached Bombay yesterday announcing her demise.

DURING the week ending 11th May, 394 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 279 were shipped to China and 1/2 to Zanzibar. Of the rest Farmers purchased as follows:—Palanpur 2, Poona 4 1/2, Nasik 2 and Broach 6. During the week 11 1/2 chests were imported from Indore.

THE Railway Board are filling three vacancies in the grade of probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents on Rs. 200 monthly by selection from candidates in India not already in railway employ and not over 22 years old, of suitable educaton, physique and social position. Applications to be sent in to the Railway Board Office, Simla, by the 15th proximo.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 11th was 895, giving a death-rate of 47·59 per annum per thousand as against 48·12 the corresponding period of last year, and 67·76 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 63 died from fevers; 313, plague; 24, small-pox; 3, measles; 10, cholera, 1, leprosy; 56, phthisis; 29, diseases of the nervous system; 166, affections of the respiratory organs; 24, diarrhœa; 20, dysentery; 26, still-born; 70, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 28; Brahmin, 46; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 432; Hindu low caste, 88; Musulman, 203; Parsi, 28; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 49; Eurasian, 1; European, 6. The total number of births was 357 as against 331 the corresponding period of last year, and 332 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE SEASON.

Two Thousand Guinea Pet Dogs.

TOY PAGEANT.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 23.

INFORMALITY seems to be the keynote to the etiquette of the season. The tendency of the times is to escape everything in the way of stiff and formal entertaining and to avoid as much as possible duty calls. "Crushes" and big dinner parties are out of date. This is the day of intimate entertaining. The fashion introduced in the autumn season of arranging pleasant little dinner parties and even dances at a moment's notice and summoning a few chosen friends by telephone has been carried over into the London season proper, and though of course many set entertainments which have become almost traditional with certain distinguished hostesses will take place, it is the informal entertaining that is capturing the younger generation of hostesses.

Attempts to re-introduce the breakfast party fashion have met with only partial success. Fair politicians, the suffragettes among them, are very much taken with the breakfast party idea.

Among fashionable American women in London, the luncheon party is immensely popular and many English hostesses have become converts of late to the American plan of lunches for ladies only or as they would more expressively put it "hen parties." The dinner hour is becoming later and later. Instead of "8 o'clock for 8-15" of last season more than one fashionable hostess has put "8-15 for 8-30" on her dinner cards of late.

FASHIONABLE CHARITY FUNCTIONS.

The season's charity entertainments are being designed on the grand scale, and a function designated by its organisers as the greatest charity event of the century is taking place on the eve of Ascot. This is the Entente Cordiale Fete in aid of English and French charities in London which is to take place at the White City and it is hoped will be opened by the Queen.

Several places at the White City have been placed at the disposal of the Committee and the Court of Honour will be turned into one vast Cafe Chantant.

Another charity function which it is hoped that the Queen will open is the fete in aid of the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond Street.

TOY PAGEANT.

One of the most delightful exhibitions ever held in London was opened by the Lady Mayoress (Lady Truscott) yesterday in the Newman Art Gallery. The Toy Pageant, as it is called, has been organised by Mrs. Neville Jackson, the clever and charming author of "Toys of Other Days," a classic of toyland, and a perfect walking encyclopædia on the subject of toys of all ages and nations, as a sort of object-lesson for parents, who do not often realise how important a part the Play Instinct and love of toys plays in the lives of their children.

The oldest toy that Mrs. Jackson has succeeded in obtaining is an Egyptian Doll's kitchen, the property of some little Egyptian child who flourished forty centuries ago. The newest—a toy of the day after to-morrow, Mrs. Jackson calls it—is a toy aeroplane which is an exact model of Mr. Wilbur Wright's machine, which has been made for the Prince of Wales. Family toy treasures which have never before braved publicity have been lent to the Exhibition. Lady Bathhurst has sent her dolls' furniture including a beautiful Adams bedroom suite. Lord Northcliffe has sent a number of exquisite little dolls dressed after the fashion of famous Velasques, Le Brun and Greuze pictures.

Miss Rosalie Selfridge, the sixteen-year-old daughter of the House of Selfridge, has a fine collection of Japanese toys which she has lent to the Toy Pageant.

Mrs. Neville Jackson is very proud of her exhibition of toys, the first of its kind ever held and the playthings of childhood as interpreted by her acquire a new meaning. Social history and national characteristics she declares are indicated in the toys of the various countries.

"Look at German toys," she said to me to-day. "The dolls' house is the great thing with German children and the old German dolls' houses are complete in every detail of the domestic equipment. Fires will burn in the little toy stoves and the pans may be used for cooking.

"American toys excel in realism. Nothing is left to the imagination. Locomotives, lifts, gas engines, toy motors, racing yachts are the toys of young America.

"The French and German toys demonstrate the appeal to the dramatic instinct, as in the Marionette and Punch and Judy shows. The Russian toys are very simple, mostly cut from native wood. There are no mechanical toys in Russia. English toys are strong, solid and comfortable, but if a new craze comes along the necessary instruments are supplied from abroad."

Toy talks for parents are part of Mrs. Neville Jackson's scheme and afternoon lectures will be given at the pageant.

DOGS OF HIGH DEGREE.

The joint show of French bull dogs, Brussels griffons, Pekingese and Pomeranians, held yesterday is the smartest doggy function of the year.

Some of the little pets shown yesterday were priced at £1,000 guineas and one little dog who weighed but twelve pounds was valued at two thousand guineas by its adoring mistress.

Although the rules of the show insist on "beauty unadorned" so far as the dog is concerned, fair owners of pets are permitted to decorate the cages which were resplendent with silks, satins, and velvet. The black dogs were given vivid orange silk hangings and cushions, one little black Pekingese being housed in a gorgeous Rose du Barri upholstered home. Turquoise blue velvet decorated the cage of a white Pomeranian and another little dog reclined on a frilled white muslin cushion in a cage hung with frilled white muslin curtains. Mandarin blue shantung silk, enriched with magnificent Chinese embroideries, formed the background for a valuable little Pekingese. Many ladies had embroidered the names of their pets in gold thread over their cages.

The excesses to which "dog worship" leads many society women were unpleasantly demonstrated during the luncheon interval when elegantly toiletted women knelt on the sawdust covered floor and fed their pets on minced chicken from silver plates, lavishing all the while the most extravagant words of endearment on the little snub-nosed creatures.

FASHIONS IN GLOVES.

This is to be a grey season in gloves. White kid is still correct for dressy wear, and the demand for them is heavy, but grey gloves are none the less a rival.

Long gloves are in readiness for summer. Fashion has ordained the long sleeves which means the short gloves, but despite Fashion's commands the elbow sleeve will be seen on many of the dainty frocks designed for July and August. A delicate mole colour is enjoying a degree of favour and coloured gloves in new shades are being shown in the shops but they fail to attract purchasers. It is curious how persistent the glove-makers are in their attempts to introduce coloured gloves and how consistent is the public in its refusal to wear them. Silk and lace gloves, by the way, are being revived to wear with lingerie frocks.

FOR THE SUMMER.

Another pretty summer fashion is the lingerie Dorothy bag. Dainty little bags of open work embroidery of the broderie Anglaise order with linings in delicate shades of pink, primrose, blue, green, and mauve with ribbon handles to match will be carried. The colour chosen for the lining will be repeated in the draped ceinture round the waist, the ribbon on the lingerie hat and the bows of the sunshade. It is a quaint and pretty fashion and during the hot part of the year the familiar leather hand-bag will take a back place.

The popular kimono wrap now being worn in light cloth and Cachmire will appear in broderie Anglaise with a light detachable silk lining later on.

THE BATTLE OF THE HATS.

Quite a little battle is being waged round the subject of the season's millinery. The new beehive hats have come in for an extraordinary amount of censure and although this is not the silly season the newspapers have opened their columns to the publication of letters answering the question "Should women wear beehive hats?"

The milliners are against the fashion, which is a painfully economical one from their point of view, for the beehive requires hardly any trimming, simply a wreath of field flowers or a pretty wing. The managing director of one important West End Millinery firm is telling women that the beehive puts a good ten years on to their age and that the large picture hats which shade the face and hide the wrinkles make a woman look her youngest and prettiest.

But the fantastic little beehives which have made all the bother are oddly becoming to certain types of women; nestling on a head of fair hair these hats can look quaintly pleasing and fair women are therefore demanding "beehives."

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. J. Montestit, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, has been extended for one week.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., on relief by Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., to be Assistant Political Agent, Savaaur.

Mr. A. D. Yeunghusband, C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the 31st May.

Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Lieutenant B. R. Reilly, Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry, and ex-officio Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur, is extended by a fortnight.

The undermentioned Magistrates of the First Class in the District of Poona are specially empowered to exercise the powers contemplated in Section 8 (1) of the Reformatory School Act:—

Mr. H. L. Cross, City Magistrate Poona and Mr. N. G. Chandorkar, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Western Division, Poona.

Mr. F. Trotter is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police with effect from the 5th April.

Mr. G. A. Shilldy to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr A H Gordon.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, B.A., (Oxon), I.C.S., on relief by Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B.A. (Oxon.) I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

Mr. M. C. Gibb, LL.B. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Acting Commissioner, S.D., is allowed privilege leave for one month with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S., to act as Commissioner, S.D., during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. M. C. Gibb, LL.B. (Cantab.), I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Dharwar and to be Member and President of the District Local Board, established for the Dharwar District vice Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on 3rd May.

Mr. A. C. Robinson, Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, is granted an extension by one month of the privilege leave for one month granted to him.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, to be on special duty in connection with the working of the Income Tax Act in certain cities of the Bombay Presidency.

The Reverend H. Foote to be Chaplain of the Camp, Aden.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid to be a member of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay, in place of the late Sir Harkisandas Narotamdas, Knight.

Captain G. McPherson, M.A., M.B., C.M., I.M.S., to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College, from such date as he ceases to hold charge of the office of Superintendent of Matheran until 30th September, vice Major P. P. Kilkelly.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to the undermentioned Volunteer Officers as follows:—Colonel F. T. Rickards, Commandant, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers Rifle Corps, for six months from the 8th May; 2nd-Lieutenant A. C. Payne, E. E. Company, Bombay Volunteers Artillery, for five months from the 15th May.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., has been appointed substantive pro tem. Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, with effect from the 25th March.

Catain L. H. I. Bell, S. M. R. Rifles, is granted six months' leave out of India on private affairs with effect from the 15th May.

Mr. C. C. Waston, I.C.S., to be Private Secretary to the Governor vice Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., reverting from the date of his return to duty.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—Captain Anthony Edward Gumming, (Supernumerary List) resigns his Commission and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Major with permision to wear the uniform of the Corps, dated 11th November.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant Edward William Greenshields, V.D., resigns his Commission and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Captain with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps, dated 1st April.

During the absence of Major P. P. Kilkelly, M.B., I.M.S., on leave:—Captain L. P. Stephen, M.B., I.M.S., Acting Professor of Physiology, Histology and Hygiene, Grant Medical College, to act as Ophthalmic Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, in addition to his own duties from the date of departure of Major P. P. Kilkelly, M.B., I.M.S., pending relief by Captain G. McPherson, M.A., M.B., C.M., I.M.S., and again from 1st October to 14th November.

Captain G. McPherson, M.A., M.B. C.M., I.M.S., to act as Ophthalmic Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, from such date as he ceases to hold charge of the office of Superintendent of Matheran until 30th September.

CANON BANKS told the Salisbury Diocesan Synod how £1,000,000 had been lost to the Church of England. He had heard the statement made in Convocation, he said,

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

FREE USE OF THE CLOSURE.

Increased Land Taxes Adopted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

The House of Commons last night voted the Budget resolution with regard to land taxes by 330 votes against 120.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain made a heated protest against the use of the closure, which was adopted by 296 against 120.

Mr. Lloyd-George at 11-30 p.m. moved resolutions authorising alterations in the income tax.

Mr. Balfour protested against the gross impropriety of forcing the discussion of important proposals at so late an hour.

The debate was adjourned.

THE PARIS STRIKE.

Half-hearted Opening.

LARGE BATCH OF DISMISSALS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The strike in Paris hangs fire. Only a quarter of the employés have struck. The postal and telegraph services are proceeding in a normal manner and the telephone service is not interrupted. The post offices and railway stations are occupied by troops. Only a few employés have struck in the provinces.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Telegrams from Paris state that the Cabinet has decided to dismiss 228 postal employés.

M. Barthou stated that the service was normal and that it was unnecessary to resort to exceptional measures.

LATER.

The Paris strike remains in *statu quo* and the efforts of the strikers to gain accessions to their ranks do not seem to be appreciably successful.

The Government keeps a large force of troops and police ready.

THE KING OF ITALY AND THE KAISER.

Meeting at Brindisi.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The King and Queen of Italy and the German Emperor and Empress exchanged visits on board the yachts "Hohenzollern" and "Vittorio Emmanuele" to-day, at Brindisi. The Emperor and the King engaged in a long conversation.

EXECUTIONS IN TURKEY.

Large Crowds of Spectators.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Twenty-one public executions took place in various quarters of Constantinople to-day, and were witnessed by large crowds.

LAWLESSNESS AT MARAND.

Troops Sent to Restore Order.

LONDON, MAY 12.

A telegram received from St. Petersburg states that General Snarski is sending a force to restore order at Marand, owing to looting by the Governor's soldiery.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONVENTION.

General Gratification.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Bloemfontein Convention has closed. Its success has caused extreme gratification in South Africa and England.

THE WAR OFFICE AND AEROPLANES.

Experiments with a Wright Machine.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The War Office has arranged with the Hon. C. S. Rolls, who will shortly be the owner of the first Wright aeroplane in England to place the machine at its disposal. The War Office will provide ground and a shed for experiments.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Australians beat Northamptonshire by nine wickets at Northampton.

Surrey beat Warwickshire at the Oval by 171 runs.

The matches between Derby and Sussex and Yorks and Somerset were drawn.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Newmarket Stakes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 13.

The race for the Newmarket Stakes was run at Newmarket yesterday afternoon with the following result:—

Louviers	1
Electra	2
Carrousel	3

Also ran.—Echetlos, Great Peter, Ardoon, Eques Syringa, and Knightwood.

Starting Prices.—Louviers 2 to 1 against; Electra evens; and Carrousel 20 to 1 against.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Payment of Members.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

The House of Commons have adopted, by 242 votes to 92, a resolution in favour of payment to members of £300 annually.

The Government has readily accepted the resolution.

MAHOMEDANS AND REFORMS.

Question of Separate Representation.

LONDON, MAY 13

The London Committee of the All India Moslem League has adopted a long resolution stating that the assurance respecting separate representation of Mahomedans, which elicited the gratitude of the Committee of the League as recorded on 4th February last, is not identical with the proposals now put forward.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND SMUGGLED ARMS.

Materials Destroyed.

LONDON, MAY 13.

With reference to the statement made by the "Englishman" in connection with the smuggling of supposed Australian and New Zealand arms, the Commonwealth Defence Department states that since the Federation, the barrels of discarded rifles have been twisted and flattened beyond repair.

A BOGUS DACOITY.

Startling Revelations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 13.

News comes from Bahraich of a bogus dacoity engineered by the police, who, failing to run to earth certain dacoits, armed certain chowkidars with guns and sent them into the jungle. The police thereupon called certain zamindars to assist in the capture of these dacoits, but when the zamindars were got to the jungle they were seized as dacoits, and afterwards tried and convicted. One of the chowkidars afterwards confessed his complicity; also an Inspector of Police, son of Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim Khan of the Viceroy's Body-Guard, who, after confession committed suicide. These matters only came to light while the Lieutenant-Governor was in the Terai shooting. Two sub-inspectors and six constables are in custody.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

Victim Dies in Hospital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

A Bengali named Rhedoynath Bose diéd at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, yesterday from serious internal injuries. He was brought to hospital from Jessore. In his dying deposition he stated that he was arrested for theft by the Jessore police, who, in order to extort a confession, placed a bamboo across his chest fracturing his ribs.

A Coroner's inquest will be held and the Calcutta Police are enquiring into the case.

ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

Appeal by the Condemned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

Appeals were filed with the Registrar of the High Court to-day on behalf of the condemned men in the Alipore bomb case, viz., Barendra Kumar Ghose and Ulaskar Dutt on grounds, (1) that the sanction of the Government for the prosecution was insufficient; (2) that the confessions of the accused were inadmissible; (3) that the sentences were too severe; and (4) that the evidence does not establish the offence.

An appeal was also filed by Asoke Chander Nandi, the accused who is suffering from consumption.

THE MANDI STATE.

Zamindars in Charge of Palace.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Particulars now received of the situation at Mandi show that the zamindars and their men, some seven hundred in number, are still assembled in the Palace and refuse to leave it. They have not interfered with the Raja, but most of the State officials are under arrest. The zamindars call themselves reformers, but the nature of their grievances has not yet been fully ascertained. They are now making no disturbance and Mr. Casson is finding no difficulty in preventing a breach of the peace.

THE MULTAN MURDER.

Distressing Sequel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 13.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" writes:—A distressing sequel to the Multan Train murder case reaches us from Mussoorie, where the death has occurred of Mr. Hebberd, the young Engineer to whom Miss Taylor was engaged.

It will be remembered that Miss Taylor was proceeding by train to Multan for her wedding ceremony in September last, when she was cruelly outraged and murdered by Shouldham and Mullins, the former of whom has since been executed.

Mr. Hebberd never recovered from the blow. He went up to Mussoorie in ill health and died there practically of a broken heart. The saddest part of this appalling tragedy is that the father of Miss Taylor died too of grief.

DACOITIES IN BARASET.

Three Gangs Discovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

For the last few months several dacoities have been committed in the Sub-Division of Baraset without the police getting any clue to the dacoits. Recently, the Baraset Police received information, which it is believed has led to the discovery of one gang. With the help of some Criminal Investigation Department officers another gang was traced at Joypool and Balliaghatta. The police officers, accompanied by a strong posse of constables, one night suddenly surrounded a Joypool house. They found 20 members of a gang, all of whom were arrested in the act of devising plans for their next foray. Their houses were searched and various stolen property discovered.

The next night the police surrounded a Balliaghatta house, where they similarly arrested 24 persons believed to belong to another gang. Their houses were also searched and much stolen property discovered. Some of the members of both gangs made confessions incriminating 77 persons altogether, including themselves. The police are trying to trace the remaining culprits.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION MEETING.

Rise in Building Site Value.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

At yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the debate on the report of the Committee appointed to consider the rise in value of building sites was commenced.

Mr. Simons moved that the Committee's report be confirmed.

Two amendments were moved, both to the effect that the report be referred back to the Committee for further information and separate reports on the various points, and only five Commissioners had spoken when the debate was adjourned. The discussion will be continued next Wednesday.

LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

Sub-Committee Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Lady Minto has appointed a Sub-Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's General Committee to consider certain reforms in the working of the Dufferin Fund, which have been suggested by Her Excellency. The Sub-Committee will consist of Lady Minto, Lady President, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, Sir Herbert Risley, Colonel C. P. Lukis and Colonel Crooke Lawless, Hon. Secretary.

OPIUM REVENUE.

Large Decrease Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

The effect of last year's inflation of opium revenue is becoming apparent in the considerable decrease now. The returns to-day published show the proceeds of two sales of Bengal opium in the one month which has passed.

The duty on opium exported from Bombay since the beginning of the official year is close upon six lakhs of rupees less than in the corresponding period of 1908.

STONE-THROWING AT TRAINS.

Pleader Badly Hurt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 13.

Stone-throwing at trains has commenced in Oudh. It appears that on Saturday evening last, a number of vakils were returning to Lucknow from Hardoi, and when a few miles above Lucknow Station, a hard substance, either a bullet or a stone, struck the well-known pleader, Sheikh Ali Abbas, who bled profusely from the wound inflicted. The police have been unable to obtain any trace of the culprits.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

A Good Demand.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

The financing of the wheat exports continues to make considerable demand for money. The Secretary of State sold the whole of the eighty lakhs of Council Bills he offered yesterday without difficulty, the rates he obtained being 1-32 for bills and sixteenpence for Telegraphic Transfers. He offers another eighty lakhs next week.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

The number of plague deaths in India last week was 3,279, the Punjab reporting 2,525, the United Provinces 78, the Bombay Presidency 553, Bengal 319, the Central Provinces and Berar 75 and Burma 46. They whole of South India is now practically clear of the disease, Madras Presidency reporting only 5 deaths, the Mysore State 3 and Hyderabad State none.

A DHAR correspondent telegraphs that H. H. the Maharajah Sahib of Dhar, while on a shooting trip in his State, had recently a hair-breadth escape from an unexpected charge of a bear, but His Highness contrived to stop the animal with a well-directed shot. Sirdar Martandrao Bandry was also charged by a wounded tiger, but he too shot the animal dead.

IS THERE A PERSIAN RACE?

Is there a Persian race properly so-called? The central desert of Iran, a sort of dried-up Mediterranean, a great lake evaporated, has prevented men who surround it, from being sufficiently amalgamated and unified with each other. The great brewing of peoples in Asia has often struck the anthropologists, who have gone up to the polar zones in search of a really characteristic type. Now among these Asiatic peoples who more brewed than the Iranian? Among so many diverse races, so many types, and so many different traits of the same type into which Persia is divided, which is the trait, which the type, and which the race whose character can be called dominant? Were it possible to discover in Persia the "individual" who, according to Darwin, has evidently preserved the "superiority gaining some advantage in the daily struggle for life," it would be necessary with Lamarck to clear the type of the modification imposed by "outward environments and needs" on his nutrition and the structure of his organs; and to demand with Hœckel what part "direct adaptation" has had and what "indirect adaptation" in these modifications, and thus reconstitute the pure type of the great plateau of Iran. But where to find such an individual? An observant traveller asks, why the same soil should have produced so many generations of choice and so many of feeble, faint-hearted men? Undoubtedly, because diverse races have shared Iran, and sometimes the strong and sometimes the weak have held the country. Then, perhaps with the cessation of function came the cessation of organ, and a brave and active race in war turned dull and dastardly in "weak piping time of peace." We should seek in vain for a time to catch the great Iranian empire in labour of unifying itself. Even in their extravagant legends, we hear the Persians naively say, "the King of Mazendran has tried to shake off the Iranian yoke." For these bards the Iranians were but conquerors. It is but with difficulty that the mind conceives even to-day a Persian nation. The few conspicuous types cantoned in diverse parts of the country at present are themselves a strange melange. The Kurds in the west live and speak differently as they inhabit the north or the south of their territory. Seen "en masse," they do not give the impression of a homogeneous race, nor do they resemble among themselves. We hear of their rich and varied costumes, their artistic sense, their steady character, their small size, the energy of their attitude, the solidity of their thick-set members. But we find among them Bedouins, Arabs from the Euphrates, big, robust with strongly aquiline noses and deep-set eyes, Armenians with sharp lines, Indians, Israelites and Turks. The Georgian lazy, and chivalresque, ridiculously vain and a toper, generous to prodigality, proud of his ornate arms, as of the frigid and fair beauty of his womankind, is fiery in anger and deep in dejection. Nothing equals the patriotism of the Circassian, his valour, his turbulence, his amours. The Ghilany and the Mazendrany in the extreme north are very taking. Of middle size, their chest and shoulders are remarkably developed. Olive or copper-coloured, they have brown or red hair, an aquiline nose, and the oval of the head elongated. The gait and taste of the Ghilany is that of the peasant of Malabar. In Irack-Ajami a thousand diverse types commingle, jostle, and annul each other. We observe the Yezidies there, who adore the Evil Principle, for the evident reason that religious worship has no other object than pacifying the Divine Power and as the Good Principle is excellent, indulgent, and compassionate it needs no appeasing. There was a time when the Iranian territories, which are to the west of the desert from Armenia to Susiana, comprising the whole of Media, formed an independent kingdom. The inhabitants of it were four distinct races. The Assyrians, the Ethiopians, the Medes and Persians, united, finding themselves in their midst, and the Iranians from the east, who were certainly a special and distinguished type. The present Persian population of the west admits of nearly a like division. But surrounding Shiraz there lives an almost nomadic race, the Bakhtiaris, superb cavaliers, carrying long lances, and making light of their very heavy arms. Side by side with these are Negroes greedy of coarse pleasures, bronze-skinned hybrids with receding chins under thick lips, with rarely any beard, and hair curled than woolly. These are the Barabas of lower Nubia, whose type has been neatly preserved in the ancient monuments of Egypt. It is undoubted that the land of Iran was covered with a multitude of diverse races come from all parts, and even in our day there is perhaps no country in the world where the melange of human types is more complicated. It is remarkable that those who spoke of Iran and engraved her heroic acts on stone, should never have been able to define a special dominant type. The sculptors of Persepolis and of Behistun themselves were undecided artists and have left the images of but semi-Caucasian, semi-Arab heroes. The Iranian type "par excellence," the one which indisputably has preserved its superiority is the Bactrian, not perhaps as an individual absolutely pure, but as a historic group. Antiquity consecrated the "bravoure" of the Bactrians, their patriotism, the purity of their race, the grandeur of their role, the noblesse of their origin. Those nomad Scythians, Turanians, or Turkomans the "intinerant masses" of Central Asia, have never had in history either the character, or the importance of a people, much less of a nation. The geographic area of this human conglomerate is difficult to limit, the tendency of the masses being ever to the south constantly displacing the southerly frontier of their territory. Were it held that the Turkomans are all Mongols in the main, then are the Persians all more or less Europeans in the sculptural sense of the word. The Turanian type holding to the north of El Bours, the north of Persia, the type opposed to it received the qualifying name of Iranian, and it comprises not only the Parsis, but the Armenians, the Georgians, the Kurds, the Afghans whose traits are regular, whose profile is long and vertical and black eye-brows shading large well-formed eyes. It has been said, that the pure Iranian type came from Seistan, that the Iranians "par excellence" marching from east to west, must have spread from Seistan to Media. Thus, after this theory the Iranians in exodus must have been more civilised than those who never left their homes, and who were no other than Aryans. Thus the two branches of the same stock became more and more dissimilar the more they were removed from each other. Therein we see the natural working of the great desert, that "Iranian Mediterranean," round which live almost without relations between them animals of the same origin, borrowing new characters from their immediate neighbours, and being removed more and more each day from the primitive type. The shores of the European Mediterranean present the same phenomena. The vegetables whose seeds the winds carry, the birds which fly free in the air preserve, on all the Mediterranean littoral a great conformity of physiognomy, whilst the mammals are divided into several most marked provinces. So around the Persian desert there were three principal human divisions: The Medo-Turanians to the north-west the Parsis or Persians to the south, and the Aryans to the north-east, with abundant mixtures, and contradictions, and dissimilarities. Thus a traveller speaks of the quarelsome temperament, the blind valour, the brag, the impetuosity of the Persians, while another signalising their "esprit mitaire," which renders every system of forced recruiting useless, explains it by indolence and not ardour, by idleness content to feed itself and not love of country. There is a spot of Iran where the greatest confusion seems to have taken place at first, but where the melange of races has ended perhaps by tending to a particular type as in a lucky melting pot several metals give a unique bronze. This spot was Media the kingdom of the desert. There lived men who were neither Turanians, Iranians, nor Assyrians. It is in Media assuredly that all the Asiatic races met were lost in ardent alliances, unreflecting and irregular. Here they saw, they desired, and delivered themselves to one another, the immodest Mongol, the vigorous Kooshite, the Aryan full of seductions, the wild Dravidian, the chivalresque and beautiful Arab, the lecherous Negro, the Georgian and Circassian women fair, gay, beautiful and friendly.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

THE Duke of Rutland, speaking at Grantham suggested the holding of continuation classes, to be compulsorily attended by members of the House of Commons, so that they might learn what in the name of fortune agriculture means. At present they have not the faintest conception. They seem to have a general idea that if one went down to a bit of land, turned it over with a two-pronged fork, and put something into it, it would at once produce a very large crop of guineas. That was a very mistaken idea.

Y. M. C. A. MEETING.

Address by Mr. Procter.

A United Men's Meeting was held last night in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Wodehouse Road, Mr. R. G. Monteath presiding.

After the prayers had been said, the Rev. F. Anderson and Mr. H. A. Dennis gave a duet and a solo. The Chairman then addressed the meeting. In introducing Mr. Procter, principal speaker at the meeting, the Chairman advised the audience to listen to Mr. Procter who was looked up to as one of the most respected men in Bombay. Mr. Procter was a gentleman to whom they all looked up to as a trusted and sympathetic adviser. "Do your duty" and "Stick to your guns," were the two most prominent mottos of Mr. Procter's life, and he (the Chairman) advised the audience to make those mottos theirs also. In the heart of everybody there ought to exist faithfulness towards God. They must keep that word in their heart and live up to it. Secret peace, secret prayers, secret purity, secret power and secret spiritual progress they all must try to possess. They must live the life of faithful Christians and do their duty towards God. He then called upon Mr. Procter to address the meeting.

MR. PROCTER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. H. E. E. Procter addressing the meeting said that the first thing essential was to get right at the root and foundation. The question was this: Were they nominal Christians or faithful Christians? Were they living their life according to the standard of the Lord's? They must first know what was the best test for a Christian. Then they must ask themselves if they were living up to that test. The best test for them would be Christ's own test. "Love thy God" and "Love thy neighbour" were the two chief rules of conduct laid down by their Lord. These were the principles of Christianity, and they must live their life according to them. But he was afraid that most of them would come short of that standard.

THREE ASPECTS OF LIFE IN BOMBAY.

He would take three aspects of their life in Bombay. The first was their Association life; the second, the business side of their life, and the third was their recreations. The first aim of this Association is to bring men to Christ and to help them to live the life of a faithful Christian. They must admit that they had fallen short of the standard of a good Association life. Otherwise, the attendance there that evening and on previous occasions should have been greater. They could only carry out their duty to their fellowmen by carrying out their duty to God. Other things had claims on them and they had to build up every side of their character, but they must remember that the most important was the spiritual side. Were they then doing their best to further the ends of the Association? The Association had important claims on them. What money God gave them, he gave them as their steward, to be used for good works.

BOMBAY'S COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

When he would take the business side of their life. If they examined it, they would find that they were falling short of the standard. Times were no doubt hard and competition was doubtless keen; but that did not make a difference. He was afraid most business men went by the standard of expediency. Bribery was one of the most immoral things in business life. And yet it most common in Bombay. He would not say Bombay alone was culpable. Other cities were not one whit better. Many men would say that it was wrong to take and give bribes but that as long as others did it, they too must do it, otherwise their business would suffer. This was not a fair line of argument. They must set their face against the practice. They had to raise the standard of business morality in Bombay, where it was getting worse and worse. Anything that would raise the standard of commercial morality was Christianity. He was not going to lay down any rule of conduct. But he would say that in these things a very good rule was never to do in secret what one could not do openly. Then their commercial morality would get considerably purer.

DO WE KEEP THE SABBATH?

Mr. Procter then referred to Bombay's recreations. He said they were getting more and more common, whole Sundays were spent in pleasure. The argument had been brought forward by some that they could not get any exercise on week days and that if they did not have it on Sundays, they could have none at all. The argument was not quite convincing; but even if physical exercise was absolutely necessary, still they had a higher duty to perform, and that was to develop their spiritual [illegible] Sunday was instituted by God for them for rest. If they did not make this use of Sunday, the probability was that in the end they would lose Sunday altogether. What would non-Christians, who knew that Sunday was a day of prayer and rest for Christians, think of a man who spent it in pleasures?

THE CURSE OF RACING.

Mr. Procter then referred to the pleasures in which Sunday was spent by many men. Speaking about the curse of the Races he said that going to see races might not do a man any harm. Those who went there were quite safe as long as they did not bet. But they had to consider their responsibility to others. There were people who would not go to races but for the fact that they saw others going. If these people saw a respectable man going to races, they would say they could not understand why they themselves should not go while other respectable people did. He was telling no fancy story when he said that many young men in Bombay had been absolutely ruined by going to the races. As to cards he would say that it was all right until they would not bring money into the thing. But there was the danger of their doing this in the end.

THE "IMMORALITIES OF THE STAGE."

Mr. Procter then dwelt on what he called 'the immoralities of the stage.' He said he felt strong on the subject. He did not see how one could go to a theatre. He had not gone to a theatre for the last fifteen years. There was a great deal of immorality connected with theatres. The atmosphere about theatres was not quite moral. He readily admitted that there were exceptions. There were many theatres which did not deserve reproach. There were many actors and actresses who lived their life without any contamination whatsoever. But he was afraid that the atmosphere about the majority of theatres was low.

Mr. Procter concluded by saying that great strength was necessary to enable them to live their lives as they should live it. If they asked God to give them that strength, He would give it to them.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE BOMBAY BAND-STAND.

A Correspondent writes:—It is a curious and melancholy circumstance that a thing which is created for a single and definite purpose is very often devoted to another purpose quite different from that for which it was intended. I state the case with mathematical precision so as not to be misunderstood. When a band-stand is erected there is a general understanding of the purpose in view. There is no doubt as to what it should be used for. But to be perfectly safe I have consulted a dictionary and find that "a band-stand is a platform or an erection for accommodating a band of musicians." These remarks, of course, must gravitate towards the Bombay band-stand, which is one of the curiosities of our City. It is not a platform but a genuine erection built of durable material, but as for accommodating a band of musicians that harmonious function is passing out of the recollection of even the oldest inhabitants of Bombay. It certainly has its uses. In the early evening it is taken over by the children and their ayahs and their perambulators as a sort of temple of childhood. In the long watches of the night I believe that it serves the purpose of a refuge for the homeless. I have no violent objection to the tramp bestowing himself there and none at all to the children. But I do think that it should, even if it be only occasionally, accommodate a band of musicians and become a band-stand instead of open-air nursery or asylum for the destitute. Under the influence of a little music these hot weather evenings would become ever so much more tolerable, and a gap would be filled up, which even the club and the other modes of filling time do not always successfully bridge. Some time ago I heard that the Corporation was going to move in the matter, and I regret that it has not moved further and faster. In fact, it looks as if it had once more come to a dead stop. I trust that this is not the case. It is neither a difficult nor a costly matter to arrange, and it involves none of the accobiates excited in the Battle of the Town Clocks. The Bombay Band-stand in at present a reproach to the City which we are entitled to have removed.

THE INDIAN COMMUNITY AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

A Plea for the Domiciled Classes.

THE Report of the Indian Police Commission for 1902-08 (paragraphs 96 *et seq.*) animadverts on the various defects that characterise the Police organization, affecting Superintendents, Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors of Police in Presidency towns. It is pointed out, *inter alia*, that corruption and inefficiency are rampant, and that the causes that have contributed to that state of things are to be found in the facts that the Superintendents are, for the most part, promoted from the lower ranks of the European staff, and that as a class they do not possess the capacity requisite for the supervision of Police work in large cities. It is proposed to remedy these defects by the Superintendentships being filled by officers of the rank of District Superintendent in the Regular Police Force of the Province. Under such a system, Inspectors and therefore Sub-Inspectors could never more hope to become Superintendents, and it may therefore be taken that, by such restriction, the ranks of Sub-Inspector and Inspector will not draw a desirable class. It is expected that while their ambition in this respect would be effectually checked or discouraged, by the position of Superintendent being closed to them, the solatium that is held out as a *quid pro quo* is that, according to the recommendations of the Commission, Inspectors may rise to a salary of Rs. 300 and Sub-Inspectors to Rs. 125, both with free quarters and a horse or conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 or 30 per mensem. The Report also provides that the ranks of Sub-Inspector shall be recruited direct—that is to say, not from the Constable grade—in the same manner as the ranks of Sub-Inspector in the District Police, with such modifications as may be necessary to secure a reasonable proportion of Europeans. In this connection, it will be found, on reference to paragraph 58 of the Report, that it is recommended that the recruitment for Sub-Inspectorships in the District Police should ordinarily be direct from amongst men of "some social status and education," having certain physical qualifications, the educational standard being defined to be not lower than the University Matriculation or School Final Examination, with the proviso that age should not be lower than 21, nor over 25 years. These conditions analysed are that young men are wanted, not below 21 years of age, who are of genteel birth and good physique, with a thoroughly practical educational foundation (which would fit them for other and more congenial pursuits in life, having better prospects than the Police), for a beginning salary of Rs. 75 as Sub-Inspectors, with the limit placed upon their expectations of rising in course of a lifetime to the ultimate position of Inspectors on a maximum salary of Rs. 300, and at that point their prospects and ambition receive a check which disentitles them to any further consideration or advancement, the declared beginning and the end forming the conditions of service and emolument.

The system that is thus formulated to attain efficiency defeats its own object, for while there are other means of livelihood and emolument open to the genteel educated class so graphically described in the Report, it is unlikely that applicants will fall over one another in candidature for the Sub-Inspector—Inspector grades. The framers of the scheme have apparently overlooked the fact that the term European used in India is a misnomer, and that it is applied to at least three classes in the Indian community who should be defined as Anglo-Indians, Indo-Europeans, and Eurasians, and possibly a fourth class who should be styled East Indians. With regard to the nomenclature here referred to, it may be advisable, before proceeding further, to define the classes which the terms used would connote, subject to any suggestions that may be offered and are invited:

I—*Anglo-Indians.*—Europeans born in the United Kingdom, who have created a domicile in India, and the children of such, of unmixed descent, born and educated in India.

II—*Indo-Europeans.*—The issue (that is, the third and succeeding generations) of Anglo-Indians (as above) of unmixed descent, born and educated in India.

III—*Eurasians.*—The issue of Anglo-Indian or Indo-European fathers and Asiatic mothers (Eurasian, East Indian, or Indian).

IV—*East Indians.*—The issue of Eurasians on both sides or of Eurasian fathers and Anglo-Indian or European mothers.

V—*Indians.*—All others who are not of European descent. (This latter does away with the term "Native," which, connoted literally, may include all classes born in India.)

Apparently, the Police Commission have not taken into consideration that a large proportion of the better class of Anglo-Indians, Indo-Europeans, and Eurasians find employment in commerce and trade and other walks in life that offer superior status and better prospects than Inspectorships, which would, in the ordinary course of events, be acquired only in the second half of a lifetime; and therefore the inducements offered by the Police Department in the direction of reform are not sufficiently alluring to attract young men of genteel associations and sound education as Matriculates would be. Consequently East Indians—of an inferior class—would be the next available class from which to draw recruits. If this be so, then the scheme propounded by the Police Commission is doomed to failure so far as the recruitment of Europeans of genteel manners, education, and physique is anticipated. If, however, Superintendentships be included in the prospects and made accessible through the Sub-Inspector—Inspector grades, then there can be no doubt that the candidature of Europeans that is likely to result will be sufficiently large to enable the authorities to pick and choose, and efficiency will be secured—by comparison with present influences and class—to an extent that would materially conduce to the establishment of a well-organised and efficient Police system. But it would be necessary to make it a condition that Superintendentships would be reserved exclusively for and given only to those who had qualified themselves and earned a good record as Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors, and who would in addition be required to pass a competitive test in law to qualify them for such position. They should then be recognised gazetted officers of the State, eligible for presentation at Levees and for the privileges of other official functions which would give them a social status and form an incentive to preserve their positions, socially and officially. Any system that seeks to create responsible positions without the recognised status that such responsibilities should carry with them, must prove its own failure; for while the essential concomitants of dignity are integrity and honesty, if dignity be discounted, the essentials of it must of necessity suffer in the same ratio as elevating surroundings are interrupted, suppressed, or limited.

The unfortunate principle that seems to underlie all the rules for the recruitment of the Government service is that the advancement of the sons of the soil is most carefully and assiduously subordinated to recruitment from England from amongst a class whose progenitors, like themselves, have had no stake in the country: the fact is entirely ignored that the Anglo-Indian, Indo-European, and Eurasian classes are the issue of progenitors who, originally and in subsequent generations, were the means of, if not the direct contributors to, the rise of the British power in the East Indies; and therefore it is to such as these that the Government owe a debt that is all too casually ignored. They form a class that is growing with the progress of the British Empire in India, and sooner or later the time must come, if it have not already come, when inter-political or racial exigencies will make themselves felt and the Government of India will find it necessary to fall back on these much-neglected classes in the Indian commune. The reforms of to-day are peculiarly silent in regard to their rights, which should run, according to Magna Charta, concurrently with the rights and privileges that form the inheritance of the European Britisher; but because there is an intermixture of blood—by reason of their ancestors having married and settled in the country, whereby the country has benefited—they are in the eye of the Government "neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red-herring," which is an injustice that cannot be too much deplored. And while this policy of neglect is being so consistently followed, it is sought to add to the number of the neglected class by importing others into the community to swell the numbers of the Anglo-Indian class and the classes that follow in the wake of that class. The time has come when the Government should pause and reflect as to the advisability of so fostering the interests of Anglo-Indians, Indo-Europeans, and Eurasians that they may occupy the position that naturally belongs to them as the class on which the Government can assuredly rely at all times, by reason of the stake they have in the [illegible] of their birth and as Britishers imbued with instinctive principles of loyalty to the Crown and country to which their progenitors belonged. Under existing conditions, particularly these created by the Reforms now in course of introduction, they have been put many steps further back in what has now become the Indian Constitution, which is a circumstance that cannot be too earnestly urged on the attention and consideration of the Government with a view to the remedy being administered.

VINDEX.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Lieut.-Col. H. L. B. Aston, from the Southern Army, is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Northern Army.

The following postings are notified:—

Captain H. A. Boyd, 7th Battery, on promotion, to the 74th Battery, Barrackpore.

Major Mashie, 27th Mountain Battery, to the Company Garrison Artillery, Aden.

Lieut. Bake, 63rd Company, R.A., Malta, to the 70th Company, Fort William.

Second-Lieut. F. S. Halliday, from Singapore, to No. 52 Company, R.A., Rangoon.

Lieut. Webb, 22nd Punjabis, to the Northern Waziristan Militia.

Lieut. Paddon, 36th Horse, to the Supply and Transport Department, Meerut Division.

The following I. M. S. postings are ordered:—Captain Steel for temporary Civil employment in the Bombay Presidency and Lieutenant F. C. Fraser for temporary Civil employment in Rangoon.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Mr. J. H. D'Silva officiates as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

Captain Subbock, R.E., Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, on furlough, reverts to Military employ.

Mr. J. T. R. Stark, Senior Superintendent, who has been connected with the Railway Department for over 20 years, has been appointed Registrar to the Railway Board, vice Mr. Duggan who retires at the end of the present month under the age clause, after a long and meritorious service.

P. W. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Rose, now on special duty, officiates as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Third Circle, Lucknow.

Mr. R. W. Egerton, Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has fourteen months' leave from last Thursday, and Mr. W. A. Johns is appointed to officiate until further orders.

Mr. C. Dove Wilson officiates as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Fourth Circle, Lahore, vice Mr. Deuchars, who takes six months' leave, from the end of the present month.

Mr. W. H. K. Howard, from leave, becomes Junior Government Inspector, Sixth Circle, vice Dove Wilson.

The Hon. Mr. R. T. R. Butler, Assistant Engineer, N.-W. Railway, on leave, has been permitted at his own request to resign Government service from last March.

THE KAYASTHA PRABHUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a conference of the Kayastha Prabhus, held at Thana in September last, a proposition was brought forward by one of the educated members of the community to permit widow re-marriage. The proposition was received with acclamation by almost the whole assembly, and there were only heard a few dissentient voices. The proposition was therefore about to be adopted, but as it was desirable to secure entire unanimity in a matter of so much moment, it was decided, with a view to give the few that were against the idea further time to ponder over the matter deeply and reasonably, to pass the proposition unanimously on the next occasion on which the Kayastha Prabhus met in conference again. The proceedings left no doubt that the majority of the educated Prabhus were in favour of widow re-marriage. Following on this conference, one of the leading and educated members of the community, a Master of Arts of the University of Bombay, took the bold step of announcing his intended marriage with a young, educated and accomplished widow. This was indeed a noble example that he was going to set, an example which was in perfect accord with the views of the Reform party. But although the news was received in a very welcome spirit by a vast majority of Prabhus, there were still a few who viewed the matter with alarm and misgiving. These latter consisted the insignificant party that had dared to oppose the first proposition at the Conference. They [illegible] and they swore that such a step was against [illegible] of their religion and their traditions, and [illegible] would put a stop to it. But the young [illegible] not to be daunted with these threats and [illegible] his marriage with all pomp and ceremony [illegible]st of a large concourse of his community [illegible] The rage of the minority, who were [illegible] re-marriage of widows and called them[illegible] orthodox party, went beyond bounds. [illegible] the leading and educated members of their community had set the first example, an example which would no doubt be followed by many others, and the fact that a large number of the community attended the ceremony only intensified their wrath. They now opened their eyes and saw that their opposition was of no avail: and in a spirit of mean envy and jealousy they took the bold step of endeavouring to excommunicate not only the gentleman who had married a widow but also the young men who had attended the ceremony. And by what means are they attempting to do this? These people have posed as leaders of the community in Dadar and have formed an All-India Samajonati Samaj. The declared objects of this Association are (1) the amelioration of the condition of the community and (2) to secure unity and brotherly affection among the Kayasthas in the whole of India. With these objects in view these self-elected leaders have been going about from house to house preaching their professed doctrines and endeavouring to obtain signatures on a manifesto drafted in consultation with a Pleader of 15 years' practice. These pseudo-leaders have represented that the manifesto has been approved and supported by all the people of Dadar, and under this misconception numbers of people are applying to be enrolled on the lists of the Samaj. The people are being misled. The objects of the Association are different from the work actually to be done, and the poor uneducated masses of the community are not aware of the real motive underlying this movement. The objects of the new Samaj as declared in the manifesto are alluring, but the real concealed motive that is actuating these so-called leaders is to rally the masses round their banner and then excommunicate those and their relations and friends who attended the re-marriage. This then is their sole and real object, an object which will in the end tend to create factions in the community. These pesudo-leaders are in short endeavouring, might and main, to introduce the canker of enmity and animosity into the vital organs of the Kayastha Parbhu community which has hitherto been well known for its unity and fraternity. They are encouraging young men in acts of mischief which have for their object the introduction of rancorous hatred in the community. Acts of disrespect towards the women-folk of the reform party who are in favour of widow re-marriage are [illegible] and the latter are often slighted and ignored [illegible] public and social functions. An incident of [illegible]scription recently occurred at Matunga, but [illegible]ot be cited here. The futility of the objects [illegible] leaders is evident, for it has been a recognised [illegible] that the prohibition of widow re-marriage is [illegible] of ancient and barbaric customs and is certainly not in keeping with the wave of reform that [illegible]t present sweeping through the length and breadth [illegible]dia. No doubt the existence of a Hindu widow is miserable. To be compelled to sacrifice personal appearance by shaving one's head and living a life of extreme austerity is more than a woman can bear. Under the inspiring influences of British rule which is synonymous with civilisation, the horrid and barbarous custom of "Sati" has been abolished in spite of fierce and unreasonable opposition. Is it fair, then, that in this enlightened century there should still be some who will in a spirit of dogged obstinacy oppose every movement that has for its object the permission of widow re-marriage, and take a delight in condemning young women who have lost their husbands to perpetual widowhood with all its train of miseries? This is all the more difficult of comprehension as some of these self-same leaders have been re-marrying young girls for the fourth or fifth time. Why should they not be condemned by perpetual widowerhood and submit to the same rigorous treatment that is meted out to widows. That would be fair. Not content with attempting to create factions in the community every endeavour is being exerted by the so-called orthodox party to overthrow the existing educational societies and other co-operative associations founded at the cost of so much personal sacrifice by the educated and reformed party of the Prabhus. Such a state of affairs is untenable. Matters have reached such a pitch that a rupture is at every moment imminent, and a public exposition of pure and unprejudiced facts is essential in the interests of the Kayastha Prabhu community at large. The attention of the majority of Indians is at present concentrated on politics and the larger and more important questions of social reform so essential to the well-being of India are lagging in the background. It would be very desirable if the Indian mind could be diverted from the maelstrom of politics to the calmer and more peaceful channels of social reform.—Yours, etc.,

A SOCIAL REFORMER.

Dadar, May 12.

DIET CURE FOR DRINK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the many beneficent institutions opened by the Salvation Army, is their Home for Inebriates, and I beg to draw your attention to the following extract from the "British Health Review" of 15th April, 1909 :—"The action of the Salvation Army in providing a meatless diet in their Homes for Inebriates should be watched with the closest attention on account of the excellent results obtained." An article in the Salvation Army's "Social Gazette" says :—"The Warden has noticed that animal food increases the craving for stimulant. The inmates themselves quickly learn that they are better without flesh meat, and prefer the fruit and vegetable diet."

Dr. H. C. Menkel, Superintendent of the Mussoorie Sanitarium, writes to me :—"There is no question between the intimate relation between meat eating and the drink habit. We have demonstrated this in many cases in our Sanitarium. We find that there is only one way of permanently ridding the system of the crave for drink, and that is by removing from the diet such substances as create a feverish condition of the blood and digestive organs, which can only be quieted by alcohol. Meat is one of the most active agents in producing this craving in the system. I have had a number of experiences with patients who have been under my care for this purpose."

I pray that Temperance Societies in India may be pleased to send out trained travelling lecturers to scientifically explain to the people the advantages of the vegetarian diet in overcoming the drink craving.—Yours etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, 11th May.

The death is announced, at the age of eighty six, of Mr. George Perren, at Hove, where he has lived in retirement for several years. Mr. Perren's name, though comparatively unknown to the present generation, will be familiar to frequenters of the opera and the concert in the third quarter of last century.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

NORTHAMPTON REGT. vs. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The tie between these clubs in the semi-final round of the Aga Khan Tournament was re-played at Marine Lines this afternoon. In the first half the Northamptons had much the bigger share of the game but, like the Cheshires the day before, they lost no end of chances in the circle. Taking the game through they deserved to lose, and the Medicals who played with plenty of dash, in the second half especially, will give the Y. M. C. A. a good game in the final. Teams :—

NORTHAMPTON REGT.—Goal, Pte. Millard; backs, Lance-Cpl. Taylor and Lieut. Roberts; halves, Pte. Booth, Sergt. Hall and Pte. Albon; forwards, Lieut. Robinson, Pte. Hemmings, Lance-Cpl. Hitchcock, Pte. Parrott and Pte. Towers.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Goal, J. Canteenwalla; backs, W. George and H. Easdon; halves, G. Cowper, Osborne and G. Garthwaite; forwards, R. Hayter, S. Steinhoff, A. Hanson, W. Quanbrough and W. Hallums.

The Northamptons opened the game with a steady attack on the Medical goal, but they invariably finished weakly and the goal-keeper had very little to do. The only dangerous shot which he had for some time—from Parrott—he saved smartly. Quite unexpectedly the Medicals scored in a sudden breakaway. The ball was taken down in the centre, and Steinhoff put in a high shot. This the goal-keeper knocked out with his hand and the ball falling at Quanbrough's feet he scored easily. The Northamptons took up the attack again and improving their methods in the goal area gave Canteenwalla two or three hot shots to stop. The game became more open and the Medicals attacking alternately with the Northamptons found they had a tough pair of backs to tackle in Taylor and Roberts. Two corners in succession fell to the Northamptons, but Garthwaite got the ball away well and George cleared from Towers who came down the left wing nicely. The Northamptons were having another long spell of attack but once more were showing fatal weakness in the circle. Half-time score :—

Grant Medical College	1
Northampton Regiment	0

A twenty-five bully at the Northampton end immediately followed the bully-off and Hanson with an open goal in front of him had a difficult chance of reaching the ball but Taylor was too quick for him and cleared. Canteenwalla saved a shot from Parrott and then the Medical goal had two narrow escapes. With the soldiers rushing hard on the goal, Canteenwalla and Easdon just managed to save. A foul against the soldiers relieved the pressure but the ball was worked back by the left wing and the Northamptons had a penalty corner. This brought them nothing but they kept up a vigorous pressure for some minutes. Hemmings running the ball right down the wing, Easdon saved by giving a corner and then Parrott failed to take a pass when he had a clear shot for it. The Medicals took the game to the other end, where Millard saved a high shot from Hallums. Some open play followed this and Roberts cleverly took the ball from Hanson, who was going straight for goal, just inside the 25 line. Hanson struck the cross-bar with a warm shot, and then at the other end George missing the ball nearly let Parrott through. Easdon however came over to his assistance and George sent to touch. Hanson brought the ball right down the field for the Medicals, but had the two backs hanging close to him, and gave Canteenwalla little trouble. The whistle sounded almost at once. Final score :—

Grant Medical College	1
Northampton Regiment	0

BOXING AT COLABA.

Tournament in the Gloucester Lines.

A boxing tournament was opened in the lines of the Gloucester Regiment at Colaba last eve g and will be concluded to-morrow (Saturday).

Results :—

LIGHT WEIGHTS (First Round).

Pte. Carpenter (Gloucesters) 10st, versus Seaman Mivan (H. M. S. "Proserpine") 9st 7lbs. The match opened with a brisk bout of hard slogging. Carpenter was much the smarter man and in the second round brought the sailor to the boards twice. Mivan was too exhausted to undertake a third round and the match went to his opponent.

Pte. Ogden (Gloucester Regiment) 10st 2lbs, versus Seaman Williams (H. M. S. "Proserpine") 9st 7lbs. The sailor played a waiting game and in the second round punished his man severely. In the third round Williams was completely done and Ogden won with ease.

Pte. Hayward (Gloucesters) 10st. versus Gunner Bissett (R. G. A.) 10st 3 lbs. Although the Gunner had a bit the better of the first round, Hayward went off with a great rush in the second and getting in a heavy right-hander knocked out his opponent.

Gunner Gair (R G A) 10st 11b versus Pte Hobbs (Gloucesters) 10st 3lbs. Hobbs had the hard luck to strain his left wrist badly, and gave up the fight.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.—(First Round).

Signalman Knifton,(H M S "Proserpine") 9st 4lbs versus Pte Batchelor (Gloucesters) 9st 4lbs. These were a well-matched pair, the sailor's advantage in reach being counterbalanced by steadiness and staying power in the other man. Knifton won on points.

Stoker Toles (H. M. S. "Proserpine") 8st 9lbs versus Pte. Jordan (Gloucesters) 9st 11b. A good fight in which the men were levelly matched. Jordan won on points.

Pte. Sissons (Gloucesters) 8st 6lbs versus Pte Bailey (Gloucesters) 2st 3lbs. Sissons used his right with very punishing effect and knocked out Bailey in the first round.

HEAVY WEIGHTS, (First Round)

Pte. Newman (Gloucester) 11st 6lbs versus Pte Nash (Gloucesters) 10st 4lbs. Nash was knocked out in the first round.

Pte. Harrington (Gloucesters) 11st 9lbs versus Pte Long (Gloucesters) 11st 12lbs. Long was knocked out in the first round.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

All-India Championship.

The following are the results of the games played on Wednesday evening:—

Mr. E. H. Waterfield beat Mr. Raja Babu.
Mr. Morbhat Mehendale beat Mr. L. N. Karle.
Mr. K. B. Pendse beat Mr. N. R. Joshi.
Mr. V. Bodas beat Mr. V. K. Kharilker.
Mr. R. J. Bland beat Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson.
Mr. V. N. Gadre beat Mr. K. B. Meherjirana.
Mr. A. P. Deshpande beat Mr. S. P. Pavri.
Mr. S. N. Pendurker beat Mr. P. R. Mhaisker.

A PAUPER WHO BACKS HORSES.

In the Isle of Wight they have discovered a pauper who may fairly be ranked as one of the very worst embodied abuses of the Poor Law. One of the guardians happened to meet a man running along a street in Ryde to put a shilling on a horse for John Wesley Matthews, who was in the workhouse at the time. Investigation showed that Matthews had recently backed three winners from the workhouse, winning about £3. Further investigation showed that he has developed this sort of thing into a perfect system. He is an in-an-outer of the workhouse. When he has backed winners, he leaves the house and goes on the spree until his money is spent—or, presumably, until only just enough is left for further betting operations from the workhouse retreat to which he then retires. Heads he wins, tails the ratepayers lose. Fortunately, it does not seem to be necessary to reform the Poor Law in order to deal with this parasite upon the community. The guardians intend to proceed against him, when next he applies for admission to the workhouse, as a rogue and vagabond. But he does illustrate those scandalous exploitations of workhouse shelter and comfort with which students of the Poor Law Commission Reports are familiar.

THE SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW RAILWAY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Celestial Empire" writes:—In view of the amount of discussion there has been both here and at Home over the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, further details regarding the line which may help to clear up the question as to what really is the state of affairs, should be of interest. It is worthy of note that the railway had its origin in the outburst of anti-foreign feeling which occurred about the time of the riot in Shanghai. With confidence engendered by ignorance a company, or rather two companies, were formed with the object of building a railway without any foreign assistance with the idea of showing the wondering natives in Shanghai that the Chinese, having learned all the mechanical science that foreigners could teach them, were now able to apply their knowledge. But however far advanced they may be in mechanical knowledge, they seem not yet to have learned that it generally conduces to the success of an enterprise to select men of some little business training, and that the maxims of Confucius, though excellent from a moral point of view, were not written with the object of assisting in railway construction. The Chinese have still much to learn about the working of limited liability companies in which success is to be obtained by entrusting the management of the company's affairs to a Board of Directors who have the necessary ability and training and have the power of organisation which is an essential in a great business such as a railway.

Since Dr. Morrison's message to the "Times" the Native Press has been flooded with articles having for their object the contradicting of his statements and so numerous have they been and so strongly worded that though clearly written with the object of ridiculing Dr. Morrison, rather than of controverting his facts, the opinion that his conclusions were wrong has in certain quarters shown a tendency to gain ground. In the Native Press blame has been thrown on Green Island cement for defective bridges, but this reference is quite ridiculous and shows that the writer was ignorant that skill and experience as well as cement are important items in bridge construction.

From the most careful enquiries it seems absolutely clear that the facts bear out the "Times," report, and the details given below should put an end to any scepticism upon the point.

The best known part of the line to foreigners is that from Shanghai to Sungkiang, about 20 miles in length, which takes about an hour and a quarter to traverse by this rather remarkable railway. At the Shanghai end of the line a magnificent station has been erected, but in a site difficult of access by road. The building has many claims to be considered a good specimen of architeoture, but its approaches, which are not the most convenient that could have been devised, detract considerably from its value. This, however, compared with the other features of the railway is but a small matter, and may be allowed to pass without further mention than that its distance from the settlement, and the indifferent train service, make the visit to Sunkiang one requiring almost a whole day to accomplish. Past Sunkiang and on to Hangchow there are two gaps in the line comprising about twenty miles in length, and while the Chinese authorities have announced the prospective opening of the line in a couple of months time it seems probable that it will five or six months before this will take place. It is learned from Kashing that a foreign engineer has been reluctantly engaged (how are the mighty fallen!) in order that the line may have some chance of being finished within this time. In his letter to the "Times" Dr. Morrison pointed out that the foreign engineer appointed to the railway had really no control, and while this seems to be absolutely correct it is also stated that any competent Chinese engineers who have been employed have partically been forced to leave owing to their hands being tied. With such a state of affairs it is hardly likely that the remaining portions of the railway will be completed at any greater speed than were the parts already constructed.

In almost every respect defects are apparent in the line. Much has been made of the statement by the Chinese that the rails were manufactured at the Hanyang Iron Works and were of good quality. It is not doubted for a moment that these were excellent in quality—though of a section which has been abandoned in every country except China—as of course the Railway Company had them analysed and tested before purchasing them. It is believed however, that it is a fact that the authorities in charge of the Railway purchased rails which had been discarded by the Peking-Hankow Railway, and that these have been used where new rails from the Hanyang Works should have been laid down. The ails in question were originally rolled for the Peking-Hankow Railway, but being below standard weight per yard, or for some other reason, were ted and presumably with the intention of cheapening the Hangchow line the Company bought these up. This is a particularly grave state of affairs yet so far from being less expensive than the other railways in China the Shanghai-Hangchow railway has been built at the cost of a first-class road. So far the cost as shown in the railway accounts has been about £7,000 per mile, and while it is understood that this is about the same as the cost of construction of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, there can be otherwise no comparison between the two. On the one hand it is a well-constructed, well-equipped railway, and on the other a line not yet complete but already becoming obsolete. The engines are of British, German, and American manufacture and though as a rule as powerful as those on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway the majority are more of the type of a shunting engine. The rolling stock is of a somewhat primitive description, and the passenger carriages, which are of various makes, are not such as would be used on a first-class railway.

One point deserving of notice is that in the course of construction none of the trouble which was met in the case of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway with the Chinese was encountered. This is rather surprising in one sense though not when looked at in a different light. The Shanghai-Nanking Railway was regarded as more or less of a foreign concern, and to the natives obstruction became quite natural but the Shanghai-Hangchow line has appealed to the Chinese as a Chinese affair and from a class of people from whom a kick might have been expected no word of protest has been heard. Bonthen are referred to. In places where creeks had to be crossed the constructors instead of spanning the water in the ordinary way with a bridge more or less the same width as the canal preferred to narrow down the waterway for boats. It is strange that the boatmen should have allowed this to proceed in the quiet manner they did, but as has just been pointed out the railway has been regarded as a thing Chinese, and being under the control of local officials the same satisfaction from a protest made in other circumstances was not likely to be forthcoming.

From the Hangchow Railway the moral may be drawn without much difficulty that at present it is impossible for the Chinese to attempt the construction of railways without securing foreign supervision. It is learned that residents in the Hangchow district who might have occasion to use the line, fight shy of doing so, preferring to travel by launch, and their attitude is not to be wondered at. The whole line is badly and at the same time expensively constructed, and before the railway can ever be classed as a railway in the true sense of the word it will require to be entirely relaid.

SILVER "SCOTSMEN."

LECTURING before the Royal Photographic Society on the natives of South Africa, Mrs. Minna Keene, F. R. P. S., said that among the black population of Cape Town the florin is universally known as the "Scotsman." It appeared that in the old days, when the natives were paid in half-crowns, and the florin was practically unknown in South Africa, a Scotch contractor paid his unsuspecting workmen in florins instead of half-crowns. The ruse succeeded for a time, but when the natives found that they had been defrauded they conceived such a rooted objection to florins that to-day, when offered one of the coins, they will invariably say, "Ikona, boss, he Scotsman."

LEGALITY OF WHIST DRIVES.

THE question of the validity of whist drives has been raised by the action of the police in Kent, who recently vetoed a whist drive for prizes organised by the Gillingham Co-operative Society. The general public was invited by bills and people who paid for admission had their money returned. The crux of the question appears to be payment of entry fees. If prizes are given, and the players have no stake to lose, but only prizes to win, legal opinion is that the drive would be legal.

THE MUSICAL LIFE OF BERLIN.

A Berlin correspondent writing on April 14th says :—Year in and year out Bach's music to the Passion according to St. Matthew forms, on Good Friday, the finale to the Berlin music season. Eighty-three years have gone by since Mendelssohn rescued the great work of the Cantor of the Thomasschool at Leipzig from the oblivion into which it had fallen, and produced it at the Singing Academy of Berlin. Since then it has been one of the pleasant traditions of this institution to give an annual performance of this work during the Passion week. The ever-increasing interest shown by the public in this performance led to its yearly repetition, and even to-day it is extremely difficult to obtain a ticket on this occasion. The audience, which assembles annually to listen to Bach's Passion music on Good Friday at the Singing Academy has distinctive features, which mark it out from other assemblies. It is in no sense of the word a musical audience, it is eminently middle-class, and on other occasions has but little musical enthusiasm; nevertheless it remains true to Bach's masterpiece. And this seems to me a good sign. When some 3000 years hence the history of our times has faded into a myth, as is the case to-day with the Homeric Period, it will be no wonder if the savants of the period advance the hypothesis that the St. Matthew Passion music is not the work of one man, as has already been said of Homer, but that it represents the work of many centuries and of a whole People. For the Passion music, in common with Homer, embodies in itself a whole artistic period. The perfomance of the Singing Academy is based on excellent traditions which show themselves particularly in the handling of the enormous chorus. Among the soloists, on this occasion, Felix Senius, the exponent of the most important role, that of the Evangelist, stood out most prominently. This artist is on the right way to becoming one of our greatest oratorio tenors.

A glance at the entire work of the past musical season in Berlin reveals the fact that much good work has been done, but that there has been a great lack of novelties of all kinds. Only a small number of new compositions has been performed. With regard to orchestral concerts, the Royal Orchestra had to suffer under constant changes of conductorship. This season Richar Strauss only conducted a portion of the Symphony Concerts: on other occasions his place was taken by representatives who were not of the highest standard. Next season Strauss alone is to wield the baton. Will he prove the right man to get the best work out of the finest orchestra in Berlin? It is impossible at present to definitely say yes Strauss is a splendid conductor for Mozart and Strauss he is also very successful as a conductor of Liszt's works, but he has not always proved an unqualified success with Beethoven; in all his work as conductor there is present at times a certain feeling of inner coldness and indifference. It will easily be understood that, under these conditions, the Philharmonic Concerts under Nikisch have once more advanced to the foremost position. The programmes of these concerts were not always happily selected; more especially were the new works in many cases unworthy of performance in such a place. But a concert like the one in which Nikisch clearly showed the whole gamut of Beethoven's career as a symphonist, by the rendering of the first and ninth symphonies, was a day of great artistic triumph, and put the final touch to the musical work of the season. A great success, too, was the final Nikisch Concert, when the ever delightful Teresa Carreno, decidedly the most talented of all living lady pianists, played Grieg's Concerto in A minor, and Nikisch interpreted Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony with such brilliancy.

During the course of the winter, the Chamber Concerts have shown a stimulating activity. The rivalry between the various managements, under whose auspices these concerts are given, has been keen, and much good work has been accomplished. Sonata evenings, such as those of Marteau and Dohnanyi, are always a source of pure enjoyment, although both these artists might with advantage add a little more power to their admitted delicacy and charm of playing. It is exactly this quality which raises the Rose Quartette from Vienna head and shoulders above all rivals; in their performance are found combined delicacy and force, charm and breadth treatment. They delight the ear with Haydn, they reveal unknown beauties in the music of their fellow-townman Schubert; by their rendering of Mozart they display his whole true inner greatness a point in which many artists fail. In their interpretation of some of the latest of Beethoven's works, they showed that complete mastery of their artistic material, which is only attained by picked artists in their happiest moments. There are hardly any important novelties to be recorded in the domain of vocal music. Old favourites have done good work Elena Gerhardt is just now in fine voice, and has been interpreting Brahms and Grailg in a masterly manner. Among male singers, Alexander Heinemann has won his way to the first place, more especially as a ballad singer, by the natural beauty of his voice and the clearness and intelligence of his style. Madame Sembrich, too, put in an appearance; a great name and a great artist, but one who shows signs of already belonging to the past. When a final glance is cast back at the season, how little there is that has impressed itself upon one's mind, many of the concerts that one has heard during the past six or seven months will quickly be forgotten. Finally, it should be added that the advent of one or two young impressarios has proved of benefit to the musical life of Berlin; of these special mention must be made of Norbert Salter, who took an active part in these matters.

THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

The event of the week in South China has been the interesting function at the Canton-Kowloon Railway works on Wednesday when H.E. Viceroy Chang paid an official visit to the works in the immediate neighbourhood of the terminus and laid the foundation stone of the station. Many high provincial officials were present, including H.E. the Tartar General; and Sir Frederick Lugard, the Governor of Hongkong, was also present. At a luncheon held in a large mat shed on the site of the station, Sir Frederick Lugard acknowledged the toast of "Success to the British Section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway," which was proposed by H. E. Wei Han, Managing Director of the Canton section. Sir Frederick emphasized the great advantage to the Chinese of having railway access from the interior to a great emporium of trade like Hongkong where China could dispose of her coal and her ores yet to be developed in the two Kwang provinces, and take in exchange the commodities she desires which are brought to Hongkong by ships from all parts of the world. His Excellency also laid stress on the fact that the Chinese and British interests in the Canton-Kowloon railway are identical and that a foolish and puerile policy of isolation or jealousy on the part of either would only defeat the object they both had in view. He wished most heartily success to the Chinese section and hoped that within a couple of years the whole line would be opened. He trusted the two intervening years would be employed in learning more thoroughly the lessons of mutual co-operation, and that petty disputes and jealousies were unworthy of the two great nations they represented. H. E. the Viceroy, through his Secretary, expressed his high appreciation of the statesmanlike speech delivered by Sir Frederick Lugard, and also of the sympathy and consideration show by the railway staff in their dealings with the people along the line of the proposed route. He trusted that these harmonious relations would continue, for harmony meant success. The toast of "Prosperity to the Chinese Section" was proposed by Mr. H. H. Fox, H. B. M. Acting Consul-General at Canton, and responded to by H. E. Wei Han (the Managing Director), Mr. C. H. Ross, as the representative of the British and Chinese Corporation, and by Mr. F. Grove, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Chinese section. The latter mentioned that the total length of the Chinese section was eighty-nine miles, making with the British section a length between the Canton and Kowloon terminals of 112 miles, and he estimated that through trains would be running by July 1 1911.

The British section is expected to be completed by May, 1910.—"N. C. Herald" (April 17).

THE Rector of Alderley has declared at his vestry meeting that his parish church was now entirely free from fees. He stated that he had a conscientious objection to receiving either marriage or burial fees, and thought they were a source of abuse. Alderley is said to be the only parish church in England where there are no fees.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," May 13.)

Mr. Krishnaji Raghunath Natu, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Kumta, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Athni.

Mr. Janardan Nagesh Kale, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Athni, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Kumta.

The undermentioned Second Class Subordinate Judges are invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 100:—Mr. Krishnaji Raghunath Natu, Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Athni. Mr. Janardan Nagesh Kale, second Class Subordinate Judge's Court Kumta.

Mr. Shridhar Atmaram Naik, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nandurbar, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dapoli.

Mr Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar, Second Class Subordinate Judge Dapoli, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nandurbar.

The undermentioned Second Class Subordinate Judges, are invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount specified against their names. Mr Shridhar Atmaram Naik, Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Dapoli Rs 100. Mr Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar, Second Class Subordinate Junge's Court, Nandurbar Rs. 200.

Mr. Vaman Bhivram Mardhekar, District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, is granted an extension by ten days Notification.

Mr. Lakshman Shamrav Koppikar to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, vice Mr. A. C. Robinson, pending further orders.

Mr. Sitaram Hari Vaze to act as Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, vice Mr. L. S. Koppikar, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to grant an extension of service to Mr. Lakshman Vishnu Mehendale from 1st to 3rd April.

Mr. Mehendale is permitted to retire from the service with effect from 4th April instead of from 1st idem.

Mr P K Chitale, LCE, held charge of the office of the Gujarat Irrigation District from 1st to 6th April both days inclusive, in addition to his own duries as Acting Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

Mr L M Bose, M Inst C E, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months.

Mr. Umiashankar Ravashankar Vakil to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. M N Shivdekar, Head Karkun, taluka Sindkheda, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence on privilege leave for one month and five days from 1st May of Mr. J R Sawant, B A or until further orders.

In consequence of the deputation Mr. Atmaram Krishna Nulkar, B A Second Grade Mamlatdar, as Chief Executive Officer, Jalgaon Municipality, the following promotions are ordered :—Rao Saheb Sakharam Amrit Palshikar, Third Grade Mamlatdar to be substantive pro tem Second Grade Mr. Ganesh Govind Phadke. B A Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, to be substantive pro tem Third Grade; and Mr. Kashinath Ganesh Dhandarphale, B A Acting Mamlatdar of taluka Khatav to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade.

The following transfers and appointment of Mamlatdars are ordered in the interest of the public service :—Mr Ganesh Balwant Jagde, B A, from Junnar to Khed in the Poona District. Mr Rajaram Waman Gadre from Khed to Junner with First Class Magisterial Powers. Mr Bhaskar Raoji Dixit, B Sc, from Yeola in the Nasik District to Jalgaon in the East Khandesh District. Mr Vinayak Vishnu Apte, Head Clerk to the Collector of West Khandesh, to act as Mamlatdar at Yeola until further orders.

Mr Ganesh Martand Bhalerao, B A, Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, taluka Man in the Satara District, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr Shambhu Abaji Sabne, Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of taluka Koregaon in the Satara District, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr Tegraj Ramswami Mudiar, Deputy Accountant on Rs 80, is appointed to act as Head Accountant Poona, vice Mr G D Nigudkar, appointed to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Poona, or until further orders.

Mr. Hari Bhikaji Khanolkar, on relief by Mr. Ramrao Jogappa Bassrur at Khed in the Ratnagiri District, is posted to Rajapur in the same district.

Mr. A. B. Nimkar, on relief by Mr. Khanolkar at Rajapur, to revert to his permanent post.

Mr. Yeshvant Balappa Borkar. B.A., Mamlatdar of Indi in the Bijapur District, was allowed privilege leave for twenty-five days from the 3rd to 27th March both days inclusive.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Daso Balvant Bedtigeri, Second Grade Mamlatdar, the following promotions are given with effect from the, 30th April Mr. Ramkishna Anandrao Nadkarni, B. A., substantive pro tem. Second Grade, to be Second Grade. Mr. Shankar Narayan Krishna Bijurkar, B. A., Third Grade, to be substantive pro tem Second Grade. Mr. Gopal Sitaram Dixit, B. A., substantive pro tem. Third Grade, to be Third Grade. Mr. Virupaxappa Shivlingappa Kulkarni, B. A. Fourth Grade, to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade. Mr. Fakirgavda Shivangavda Patil, B. Sc., Acting District Inspector, Dharwar, to be Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, on probation, and continue to do duty as District Inspector, Dharwar.

The following postings of officers are ordered in the Excise Department :—Mr Balkrishna C Joshi, Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Ahmednagar, on Rs. 100, to be Inspector on special duty under the orders of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Poona, Satara and Ahmednagar Districts on same pay. Mr Munshi Sk. Yasin Sk. Mahomed, Range Sub-Inspector, Rahuri and Kopargaon, Ahmednagar District, on Rs. 50, to do duty as Sub-Inspector in charge Liquor Warehouse, Ahmednagar, on same pay.

Mr. Balkrishna P. Bhat, Excise Sub-Inspector, Deesa, on Rs. 60, and acting on Rs. 75, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 22nd April and Foolji Rajaji, Jamadar, on Rs. 20, appointed to act for him on Rs. 30 per mensem.

Mr, Manekram N Dewan. District Inspector, Viramgam. Ahmedabad District, on Rs. 100, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 26th April, and Mr. Ratansha R Contractor, District Inspector, Dholka and Sanand Talukas, on Rs, 75 and substantive pro tem. on Rs. 100. directed to hold charge, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. G. J. Rege, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, reported himself for duty to the Divisional Forest Officer. Kanara Southern Division, 26th April.

Mr. H. C. Dutt, L.C.E., Overseer, Third Grade (on probation), is transferred from the undersigned's office to the Thana District.

Mr. Bhimbhai Khandubhai Desai, Overseer, Second Grade, substantive pro tem., is transferred from the Gujarat Irrigation District to the Surat and Broach District.

Mr. Yeshvant Balappa Borkar to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Indi and Sindgi in the Bijapur District vice Mr. Vaman Bhivram Mardhekar, resigned.

Mr. Vishvanath Narayan Sathaye to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Dharwar Hubli, Bankapur and Kalghtgi in the Dharwar District vice Mr. G. O. Shannon, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. Vinayak Appaji Gupte to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Nagar, Rahuri, Sangamnor and Akola in the Ahmednagar District vice Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, I.C.S., deceased.

Mr Chunilal Jadavji is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Thasra in the Kaira District vice Mr Motibhai, Shivabhai resigned.

Mr Bhailal Venilal is appointed to be a nominate member of the Talukha Local Board of Bardoli in the Surat District vice Mr Lallubhai Pranlal Mehta resigned.

Mr Revashanker Trimbakram Pandya is appointed to be a nominated councillor of the Municipal Board of Medsaa in the Ahmedabad District vice Mr Kevaldas Devchand resigned.

Mr G A. Gibson is nominated a councillor at the Bhusaval Municipality in the East Khandesh District vice Mr P A Edwards, resigned.

Mr Trimbak Vinayak Dixit, Mahalkari of petha Dhond, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Bhimthadi in the Poona District vice Mr Trimbak Govind Hunmasbadkar, resigned.

Mr Sayanna Sayee is nominated a councillor of the Ahmednagar Municipality in the Ahmednagar District vice Mr J McNeill, IOS, resigned.

Mr Y B Borkar, B A District Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Indi and Sindgi in the Bijapur District vice Mr V B Mardhekar, M A resigned.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE ART OF WAR.

THE "PIONEER":—In the perfection of the "Art of War" branch of the Staff that is now being developed in India, we may look for more assistance being given to the senior officers in preparing themselves for the test for practical fitness for command, as well as to commanding officers in the training of their subordinates, but it is not likely that we shall see any return to the old transition stage of the garrison class. It is the aim of the authorities, we understand, to abolish the crammer so far as promotion examinations are concerned, not out of enmity to that valuable person, but because it is held that any other instructor than the regiment and the service books should be unnecessary. The only real role for the crammer, as he is so inaptly named, is in the schooling of candidates for the Staff College, for which the competition yearly increases. In this field of necessity there is no limit to the amount of outside education an officer may acquire. Still the promotion crammer is not probably in any immediate danger, however hostile the authorities may be, for there are many who for one reason or another will continue to require outside aid. The difficulty, from the officer's point of view, is to find a crammer able to give the right kind of help. For the work of the Staff College able civilians are competent to teach much in the way of geography, the stock theory of military history and law, and the languages of Europe. To find a crammer able to give suitable tactical instruction is not so easy, the reason that the officers versed in the new developing school of thought and tactics of the English General Staff are not yet on the retired list. By the time that the spirit breathed in "Combine Training" has permeated through the army the officers available as crammers, who are capable of complying with the demands of the military examiners will be more numerous than they now are. This may be said without prejudice to those now engaged in cramming. The new spirit, which recognises the paramount importance of the art of war, must have time to develop its full effect. The old line spirit born of Wellington and Munro, was a definite spirit of a kind, but it has survived only as a tradition in the army, not as its guiding star.

ACTION AT GRAY'S INN.

THE "DAILY NEWS":—There cannot be much doubt that the "India House" fraternity have been and are pursuing methods which in India would bring themselves within the operation of the criminal law. In London they are able to work almost with impunity, so far as the law is concerned and the result is that young men who have gone to England to prosecute their studies, and who one might have hoped, would thus be removed from the pernicious influences of Indian disaffection, have been seriously tampered with. We are not inclined to quarrel with the decision arrived at by the legal authorities referred to, and more so because they have not sat in ex-parte judgment upon the alleged offenders. The

BY THE WAY.

SHAKESPEARE'S VILLAGES ELECTIONEERING.

The Bard of Stratford's description of villages round about the town is well known, especially in this festival week, and all of them, with the exception of Pebworth (which is in Gloucestershire) are electioneering just now:

Piping Pebworth, dancing Marston,
Haunted Hillboro, hungry Grafton,
Dadging Exhall, Papist Wixford,
Beggarly Broom, and drunken Bidford.

Bidford is the biggest of the group, but the description of neither village is suggestive of that martial spirit which Captain Kincaid-Smith would develop among the electors just now.

MR. SWINBURNE AND BISHOP STUBBS.

Perhaps the least-known part of Mr. Swinburne's life was the period he passed at Navestock with the Rev. William Stubbs, the future historian and Bishop of Oxford. Navestock is a picturesque Essex parish, remote from railways—one of the best places near London for blackberries—which has not changed the least in the lapse of fifty years. A correspondent encountered one old lady who had a faint but unflattering reminiscence of the future bard as "a red-headed young varmint, full of every kind of mischief and devilment imaginable." Stubbs told several amusing stories about his eccentric pupil.

A PORTRAIT OF THOMAS MOORE.

At Messrs. Christie and Manson's art rooms, St. James's-street, there has been sold a well-authenticated portrait of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet. It is just over a hundred years ago since the first number of Moore's "Irish Melodies" appeared, and few literary enterprises have ever been better remunerated, Moore receiving a hundred guineas for each song in a series of about one hundred and thirty but the series was spread over a period of years. A correspondent says, that she can remember the poet's "little figure and sympathetic voice at Holland House or Campden Hill three-score years and more ago." Moore for some time lived in a cottage, which has only recently been pulled down, at the foot of Muswell Hill.

QUEENSLAND'S PROGRESS.

The remarkable progress of Queensland during the fifty years of her existence as a separate State is fully dealt with by Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for Queensland in London, in the current issue of "Britannia." Queensland's greatest need to-day, says Sir Horace Tozer, is the influx of desirable settlers. Her population is still well under 600,000—less than one-tenth of the population of London—but she has an area of close on 430,000,000 acres, which is about 5 1/2 times as great as that of the whole of the British Isles. The State could easily support a population of fifty millions.

GOOD LAND AND A HEALTHY CLIMATE.

Nevertheless, surprising progress has been made, specially in regard to Queensland's first and greatest industry, the pastoral. Fifty years ago, says Sir Horace on this point, the live-stock of the State was represented by some 23,504 horses, 432,890 cattle, and rather more than three million sheep. To-day the State numbers among its possessions over half a million horses, four million cattle, and about twenty million sheep. As to the agriculturist, so to the stockbreeder, Queensland, Sir Horace adds, offers an abundance of cheap, rich, and easily acquired land with genial and healthful climatic conditions thrown in.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

St. Paul's School is on the eve of celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of its foundation by Dean Colet. It was in 1509 that Colet—magnum venerabile nomen—established his famous school "in the east end of St. Paul's Church, for a hundred and fifty-three to be taught in the same." His scholars were to be "of all nations and countries indifferently." In the long list of famous pupils of Colet's School appear such names as John Milton and John Churchill, who was at the school when the great fire destroyed it; Camden, Busby, and Arnold; Edmund Halley, the astronomer; Jeffreys and Truro, Lord Chancellors; Lord Hannen, Chief Baron Pollock and his son, "the last of the Barons;" Woodfall, of "Junius Fame"; Barham, of the Ingoldsby Legends; and last, but not last, Jowett, of Balliol.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S SUMMER RETREAT.

After all, Manchester-by-the-Sea is not to be the "Summer capital" of the United States. That distinction has been captured by Beverley—the "Beverley-on-the-Railroad" of Oliver Wendell. Holmes's letter, quoted in this column the other day. President Taft has taken for the summer a house on Woodbury Point, which juts out into Salem Bay. The business part of Beverley is quite near, but as the estate is surrounded on three sides by water, and is approached only by a long avenue, it will give as much seclusion as any President is likely to need. While Manchester has thus been passed over in the final choice, it is likely to see a good deal of Mr. Taft during his stay at Beverley, for its excellent golf links are within easy motoring distance.

PIGEON NEWSCARRIES.

The women journalists in the forthcoming London suffragists' pageant in choosing a carrier pigeon as their emblem are perhaps a little behind the times, although pictorially that may be a merit. The use of pigeons is hardly typical of journalism nowadays. The last use of them by newspapers has been almost entirely for carring the results of sports meetings and football matches, and that use is now declining, and in a short time the pigeon will have been superseded entirely by the unpicturesque but efficient telephone. Not very long ago at a big football match on a Saturday afternoon one might see scores of pigeons starting on their flight to their respective evening paper offices, miles away, with the message neatly secured to one particular bunch of feathers underneath the tail by a strong rubber band.

OUSTED BY THE TELEPHONE.

Some of the larger evening papers have on the roof of the building large lofts, in which two or three hundred pigeons use to live. This number now has dwindled to perhaps a score. Recently many of the papers have instituted private telephone wires to the principal football fields, and so get the result of the match within a few minutes of the end. The pigeons all things considered, are wonderfully reliable. Under fair conditions they very rarely go wrong. Of course in a fog they are useless, as they find their way by sight, and heavy rain will delay them, but usually their wonderful instinct carries them through. Many evening papers employ a man to do nothing but look after the pigeons. They are kept without food until they return with the message. At one time they were used by evening newspaper reporters for carring reports of meetings at a distance from the office.

DISESTABLISHMENT AND THE GRILLE.

There is no particular connection between Welsh Disestablishment and the Ladies' Gallery, but it happens that on the day when Mr. Asquith introduced his first Welsh Disestablishment Bill in 1894 the other subject was also occupying the attention of the House. His rising in fact, was delayed by a small sensation caused by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, then First Commissioner of Works who announced that he had just decided to remove a part of the "grille" from the front of the Ladies' Gallery. Mr. Gladstone's plan was to remove half the grille and then to observe, with a view to the future, which part of the Gallery was the more popular, that which was secluded or that which was exposed. Lord Randolph Churchill at once declared that a matter of such importance must be decided by the House and not by a rash Minister of the Crown. Mr. Gladstone abandoned his intention. When Mr. Asquith rose the other day again to introduce a bill for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, the "grille" was still there intact, with this difference that there were no ladies behind it. Not twenty-four hours before Mr. Asquith had declared that the last thing the Government would desire would be to press a measure for the admission of strangers which was not consonant to the general opinion of the House.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

SWORD AND PEN.

The author of 'The Prayer of the Sword' has broken out in a fresh place and an opposite direction. Mightier than the sword is the pen and so in "The Earth" his comedy at the Kingsway, Mr. James Bernard Fagan tells us of the havoc that can be done when that naughty little weapon is recklessly wielded by Sir Felix Janion the proprietor of eighty newspapers, all with a decidedly "yellow" complexion—with the accent on the yell. "The Earth" is a fight in four acts between Sir Felix and the Right Hon. Denzil Trevena M.P., and except that it provides Miss Lena Ashwell with yet another opportunity for appearing as an unhappily married woman in love with "another," the play does not seem to have been written so much with the hope of pleasing Miss Ashwell as with the intention of displeasing—Sir Felix Janion. Although it might just as well be at the Kingsway as at any other theatre, it is not exclusively a Kingsway play.

SIR FELIX JANION.

The leading character of Mr. Fagan's play, Sir Felix Janion, is supposed to be a person in real life—and that is the weak spot in an otherwise strong play. It is all very well when this sort of thing is done amiably and lightly, and with music, as Gilbert, to Sullivan's melodies, treated a late Lord of the Admiralty—a gentleman who became "the ruler of the Queen's Navee," although a "junior partnership" was "the only ship he had ever seen." But Mr. Fagan has "gone for"—well, Sir Felix Janion—like a Hamlet. "The play's the thing with which I'll catch the conscience of the King of Yellow Journalism," cries the author of "The Earth," and he goes about his work in such dreadful earnest that the spectator almost feels he is in a court of law rather than in a temple of the drama. I do not know when I have felt a more uncomfortable sensation writes a London correspondent than that which pervaded my spirit as I sat and listened to the charges brought by the Right Hon. Denzil Trevana add the Countess of Killone against the proprietor of the 'Earth,' the 'Eagle,' and the 'Searchlight,' to say nothing of the seventy-seven other newspapers of the same colour and with the same voice. It would not have surprised me at any time of the evening if a famous K.C. had risen from the stalls in wig and gown, and, addressing the audience on behalf of Sir Felix Janion, informed all present that his client reserved his defence, The air was quite as threatening as that at times!

OVERDOING IT.

When a dramatist, modelling one of his characters upon an actual living personality, goes so near to the original as to make every one in the theatre quite certain whom he is aiming at, he ought, I venture to think, to keep within bounds. It is hardly cricket to say "This, as you are perfectly well aware, is Brown," and then to go and make Brown do a despicable thing contrary to his nature. The dramatist should underdo it rather than overdo it. Janion frankly declares his intention of smashing Trevena's Wages Bill with the public voice—first creating that public voice by means of his eighty newspapers. Finding soon that the Bill, which, if passed, would unfavourably affect his interests, is growing into a very healthy child, he threatens Trevena that unless he instantly abandons it he will ruin him socially and politically by publishing certain facts which have come to his knowledge with regard to the right honourable gentleman's right dishonourable relations with the wife of the Earl of Killone. That is blackmail of the very blackest sort, and its introduction into "The Earth" poisons the soil, and disturbs the ground upon which Mr. James Bernard Fagan has written and otherwise excellent play.

THE CABINET MINISTER.

The Kingsway company is as good as ever, and more so, for to it has been added an actor of no less distinction than Mr. Allan Aynesworth, who makes a very marked success as the Right Honourable Denzil Trevena, looking the Cabinet Minister to the backbone, and doing even his illicit love making with a dignified reserve which removes from the situation a deal of its unpleasant meaning and suggestion. It is not Mr. Aynesworth's fault, but Mr. Fagan's that at the close of the play, when Sir Felix Janion has himself been made to knuckle under by a threat from the Countess of Killone to give the story of his little bit of "pressure" to the Press Association, we are left with the impression that his relations with the Countess are to continue unchecked. Perhaps it was in the author's mind (it is certainly not in his play) to convey the idea that Trevena and the Countess, having so luckily escaped public exposure at the eleventh hour, would forbear and flirt no more, subsequently becoming man and wife when the dissipated Earl of Killone, (so admirably played by Mr. Denni Eadie) should have whisky-and-sodaed himself off the earth. However, the lovemaking is of a very gentle order, and it is only when Sir Felix, who has set spies on the track of the guilty couple, goes into details about a flat in Maida Vale, that matters in this respect wear a somewhat ugly complexion. Mr. Norman McKinnel's share in the proceedings is a prodigious one. It is upon his Sir Felix Janion that the mind of the spectator, for very obvious reasons, is almost entirely centred. The Actor plays the part in a quiet but most forcible fashion, and with a grim sense of enjoyment in which the unduly inquisitive might possibly detect something more than the merest suspicion of recklessness and devilment. It is a very masterly performance, and worthy at least of the high standard of acting for which the Kingsway is famous. Addressing himself more earnestly to the task of providing a journalistic sensation than to that of "writing round" the personality of the Kingsway actress manageress, Mr. Fagan has not given Miss Lena Ashwell the amount of "fat" she is accustomed to. Save in the last act, where the Countess of Killone beards the great "yellow" lion in his den, and threatens to put the Press Association on his track, Miss Ashwell has very little to do but exercise her well-known habit of sitting about on chairs and settees, and hiding her expressive face from the audience under the expansive brim of a matinee hat. But the actress deals very finely with her opportunities when at last they come to her hand and their arrival late in the evening saves one from feeling, that Mr. Norman McKinnel and Mr. Allan Aynesworth had "The Earth" to themselves.

THE SCREEN SCENE—AND HEARD.

In his interesting notes on the pretty playbill at His Majesty's Theatre, Mr. Beerbohm Tree informs the many and reminds the few that enthusiasm over the screen scene was so turbulent on the first night of "The School for Scandal" that a gentleman passing the theatre at the time thought the house was tumbling upon his head and tore for his life to a place of security, to watch it tumble upon somebody else's. The gentleman was a dramatist, and this, no doubt, accounted for his somewhat exaggerated concern for the safety of his skull, for every dramatist—especially every dramatist with a bald head—remembers the awful fate of Æschylus, while no dramatist, whether his head be egg-like or not, can forget that history repeats itself since he so religiously keeps the fact before him in his own work. So the gentleman, fearing that history was about to repeat itself on his head, made himself scarce with considerable speed, and here are his words to prove it: "I heard such a tremendous noise over my head that, fearing the theatre was proceeding to fall about it, I ran for my life; but found the next morning that the noise did not arise from the falling of the house, but from the falling of the screen in the fourth act, so violent and tumultuous were the applause and laughter."

A NUMBER of interesting "finds" have been made at Hampton Court Palace in the course of excavations being made at the west front. The workmen have unearthed a four-arched bridge spanning what is believed to have been a moat, and under one of the arches a number of bones, earthenware jars, and glass bottles of curious design, as well as portions of broken crockery, all of great antiquity.

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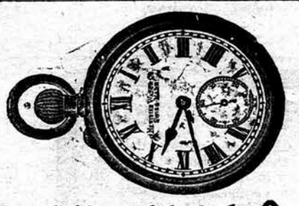

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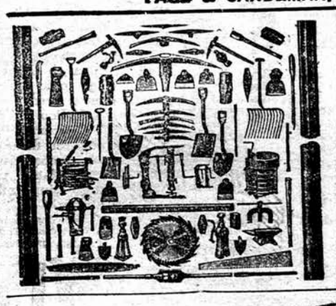

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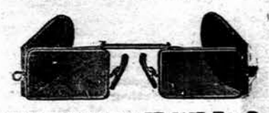

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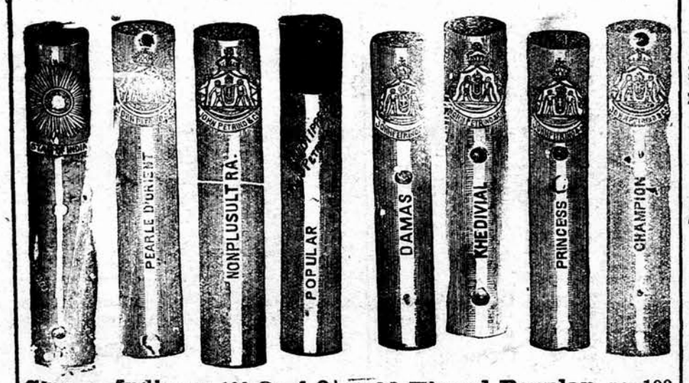

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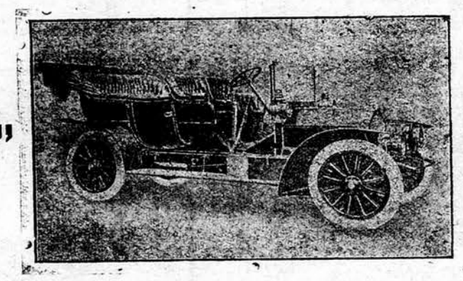

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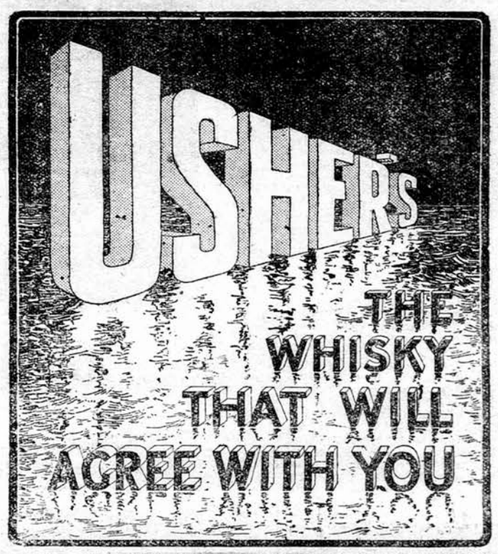

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